(23)

THURSDAY, *May* 3, 1770. THE [NUMB. 1426.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 12th of *March* 1770.
Flour at 16*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 14 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 14½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	5*s.* 6*d.*	Beef per Barrel	46*s.* 0*d.*
Flour——	13*s.* 6*d.*	Pork	80*s.* 0*d.*
Brown Bread	14*s.* 0*d.*	Salt	2*s.* 6*d.*
Weſt-India Rum	3*s.* 6*d.*	Bohea Tea	4*s.* 6*d.*
New-England ditto	2*s.* 6*d.*	Chocol. per Doz.	19*s.* 0*d.*
Muſcovado Sugar	55*s.* 0*ds.*	Bees Wax	1*s.* 9*d.*
Single refin'd ditto	1*s.* 2*d.*	Nut Wood	28*s.* 0*d.*
Molaſſes	2*s.* 0*d.*	Oak ditto	18*s.* 0*d.*

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's Age.	High-Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	8	5	after 5 3	before 7	Full ☾ Wedneſday next, 1 Afternoon.
FRIDAY	9	5	5 1	7	
SATURDAY	10	6	5 1	7	
SUNDAY	11	7	5 0	7	
MONDAY	12	8	4 59	8	
TUESDAY	13	8	4 58	8	
WEDNESDAY	○	9	4 57	8	

Days 13 Hours 54 Minutes the 3d.

Mr. HOLT,

My Abſence having prevented my Animadverſions in your laſt Paper, on Mr. Scott's *elaborate* Performance, in Vindication of his Character, from the Accuſations he thinks exhibited againſt it by me, in Mr. Gaine's Paper, N° 953, and in your Journal, under *the Character of Plain-Truth*; I beg you will pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next.

Some Men take more Pains to APPEAR *good, than to be really ſo.*

A Lawyer who employs his Time and Talents in Diſquiſitions after Truth, who interprets Law according to its natural and obvious Meaning, and who makes Equity and Juſtice the invariable Principles of all his Actions; is a moſt amiable Character, will ever be eſteemed a moſt uſeful Member of a Community, and is eminently qualified to fill the moſt important Offices in it.——But when any who would fain be ranked amongſt the moſt *honourable* of their Profeſſion, will "*maintain falſe Suits and Quarrels*," pervert the plaineſt Authorities, "*call Good Evil, and Evil Good, defend Guilt, and declaim againſt Innocence, juſt according as they are paid by their Employers*," or as it may ſuit their private Intereſts; they certainly will ever be conſidered "*as very improper Perſons to be entruſted with the Safety of a State, or the Honour of a Nation*."

How far Mr. Scott is entitled to the one or other of the Characters above delineated, I cheerfully ſubmit to the impartial Public, after my preſent Replication, when I ſhall leave him to his own Reflections, under the moſt "*contemptuous* Indifference, as to the Reſult of them.

I ſhall carefully avoid the horrible Import of the *ugly* Word *Aſſaſſin*, becauſe I will only tell the Truth, *publickly*, which I will maintain both *publickly* and *privately*, at all Times and on all Occaſions.——And *Truth* is no *Libel*, according to his *own* Principles.——Whether therefore he was or not, the Author of the Publication which he ſuppoſes me, under the Character of *Plain-Truth*, to have taken amiſs, is of no Conſequence: Since there is no *harm* in telling *Truth*.—He was juſtly ſuſpected, as Head of the Party for whom ſo much Buſtle is made, to have been the Author of the Publication by which I was injured, and altho' he may not have wrote it, as he ſolemnly declares he did not, ſome of *his* Confederates did, and he probably reviſed, corrected, or altered it before it went to the Preſs, as he did not deny was the Caſe with *another* Publication in which I was injuriouſly treated, and which he diſavowed being the *Author* of, with *equal* Solemnity.

I readily grant it is very improper, or rather impertinent, to trouble the Public with a private Controverſy; but if a Man who values himſelf on his Character and Honour, and as ſuch offers himſelf a Candidate for the moſt ſacred and important Offices of the State, has been guilty of any diſhoneſt Act in his private Dealings; any Perſon has a juſt Right to addduce it to the Public, as a Reaſon for oppoſing his Election, to any Poſt of Truſt, without incurring the odious Imputation of an *Aſſaſſin*, or even the more gentle one of a Slanderer.—On the Contrary, it is the Duty of every good Man to expoſe Impoſtors, and to hold them up to the Public in their proper Colours: For it cannot reaſonably be expected, that one who acts diſhoneſtly in private Life, will prove more virtuous in a public Station.——

I do not find that the Man of *Plain* Truth has troubled the Public with his private Diſpute, but only thrown out ſome general Charges relative to it, which in his Opinion ought to incapacitate the accuſed Perſon, from holding any Poſt of Truſt; and I ſhrewdly ſuſpect Mr. Scott's *ſophiſtical* Defence, will rather aggravate, than extenuate his Guilt; his Pleadings indeed ſeems to be offered rather in Mitigation of Damages, than in a Denial of *Facts*.——

Let us ſee what this Man of *Plain-Truth* ſays, relative to the Mortgage alluded to.——"*That he filed a Bill in Chancery againſt a Lawyer, to compel the Payment of a juſt Debt, which he has ſcandalouſly evaded, contrary to his ſolemn Promiſes, for many Years paſt, that he pleaded the Statute of Limitations, as a Mortgagee in Poſſeſſion, and who had purchaſed the Equity of Redemption, againſt a Mortgagee out of Poſſeſſion, for an honeſt Debt, and that in an Inſtance where the mortgaged Premiſes are confeſſedly vaſtly more than ſufficient to pay all the Incumbrances*;"——This ſhort Narrative of a private Diſpute, Mr. Scott has thought fit to apply to a Suit I commenced in Chancery againſt himſelf, Doctor Bard, and Mr. Henry Wiſner; and as the Similarity abundantly juſtifies his doing ſo; I am under a Neceſſity of proving the above Allegations to be ſtrictly and literally *true*, before the awful Tribunal of the Public, to which he has addreſſed his Juſtification.——

Whether the Mortgage to Mr. Schuyler was actually taken for a *deſperate* Debt, as aſſerted, is out of my Power, and not to the Purpoſe to determine; as the Tranſaction happened before I had, or Mr. Scott could long have had a being; but the Circumſtance of *deſperate*, ſuppoſing it true, does not in the leaſt Degree invalidate the Aſſertion of its being a *juſt* Debt.——In the Year 1760, I became charged with the Solicitation of a Settlement of *the* Mortgage, and immediately after, applied to Mr. Scott for that Purpoſe; he ſhewed a Diſpoſition to do Juſtice, declared againſt availing himſelf of *any* Advantages, promiſed to conſult his Colleagues, and to let me know the Reſult of their Deliberations, as ſoon as poſſible.——With theſe *fair* Pretenſions I was amuſed for ſome conſiderable Time; at length diſpairing of Succeſs from my own Solicitations, I applied to James Duane, Eſq; who happening to be as *credulous* as myſelf, fared in the *ſame* Way for ſeveral Years, till at laſt, in the Year 1766, Mrs. Schuyler, diſguſted with his *ſuppoſed* Delay, ordered me to take her Papers out of his Hands.——I then applied to Thomas Jones, Eſq; to know what Steps were neceſſary to be taken, to recover Payment of the Money.——A Bill in Equity having been adviſed as the moſt effectual Expedient, it was immediately communicated to Mrs. Schuyler, who being very averſe at her advanced Age, to be involved in a tedious Chancery Suit, which probably ſhe might not live to ſee ended, and deſpairing of all Hopes of effecting an amicable and reaſonable Accommodation, a Sale of the Mortgage enſued to me;—how much I gave for it is not material to the Controverſy, but whenever Mr. Scott chooſes to know *that* Fact, he will find a large Sum was given, under all its Diſadvantages of the *ſuggeſted* Dereliction, and *other* diſagreeable Circumſtances.——I confeſs indeed, I got it for leſs than I ſhould have done, was not my Wife a near Relation to Mrs. Schuyler, and my Antagoniſt a Lawyer, who it was ſuſpected would, as he has ſince declared, give me all the Trouble he could.——Having obtained an Aſſignment of the Mortgate in Auguſt 1766, Mr. Scott was immediately made acquainted with *that* Circumſtance, and at his own Requeſt, employed Council, Thomas Jones, Eſq; "*to aſſiſt in facilitating the Settlement*;" but notwithſtanding Mr. Scott's *ſolemn* Promiſe contained in a Letter, dated July 14th, 1766. That, "*Upon the whole Sir, you may reſt aſſured, that as I ſtand connected with others in this Affair, I ſhall exert myſelf to bring it to a ſpeedy Iſſue*:"—Mr. Jones, during the moſt conſtant and preſſing Solicitation, could extort nothing from him but *fair* Promiſes, until near a Year afterwards, when he received the following Letter, dated 29th May, 1767.

SIR,

I Intended to have waited on you; but I find I have ſo many Things to do before I embark, that I cannot ſpare the Time.—Mr. Low's Demand is very ſtale and coſt him nothing.—There are ſundry very old Mortgages againſt the Eſtate of Aſk, ſome of which we have already procured Aſſignments of,—on one of them there is a very large Sum due to us; one is yet out, and the Perſon to claim under it, were any Thing due, is an Infant of about 10 Years old.—Theſe Conſiderations ſhew the Improbability of Mr. Low's making any Thing of his Demand (which indeed ought to be conſidered as very dormant) in a Courſe of Litigation.—However, as I told Mr. Low originally, we are far from taking any Advantage, and are willing to pay him what was the principal Sum in demand, which is all that the Eſtate, conſidering the large Sums we have paid, and the great Trouble we have had to extricate it from a Load of Debt, and a Labyrinth of Perplexity, can poſſibly afford.—This, we think, will be like giving him ſo much Money;—For had we not taken the Eſtate in Hand, we are very ſure he would never have got a Farthing of the Money he claims.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

29th May, 1767. JOHN MORIN SCOTT.

To THOMAS JONES, Eſq;

Being much diſguſted at the paltry Offer contained in the above Letter, eſpecially as I knew how much more he had offered ſo many Years before, I returned Mr. Jones the following Anſwer, dated 30th May, 1767.

SIR,

I Have received the Letter Mr. Scott has at laſt vouchſaf'd to ſend you, reſpecting my Mortgage.——His generous Offer correſponds exactly with his other candid Treatment of me, during a Courſe of ſeveral Years repeated Application.——I would have him to know that I never did, nor do I now expect he will pay me, more than I am entitled to by the Laws of my Country; and I only wanted his final Anſwer to determine on taking the proper Steps to do myſelf that Juſtice, which he denies me, and which I ſhould have done long ſince, if I had not been ſo weak as to be diverted from it, by his *fair* Promiſes of being diſpoſed to do what was right; tho' I can't ſay I ever believed more of it than I do now his Declaration, that he wants to take no Advantage.——I am ſure he will give up none, and he is therefore welcome to make the moſt of his boaſted Pretenſions.——As to my Claim being very ſtale (he can't deny the Juſtice of it) is in a great Meaſure his own Fault; as it might have been ſettled, (if he would have done, as he would be done by) many Years before I had any Connection therewith, and had meant, as he ſays, *to take no Advantages*.

Where he got his falſe Intelligence that the Mortgage coſt me nothing, I can't imagine, I am ſure no Body could have told him ſo from any Information from me, who ought to know it;—and you know it coſt me a very conſiderable Sum,—much more than he has the Generoſity now to offer me.——But were my Claim ever ſo ſtale, he ought, and I dare ſay is Lawyer enough to know, that Right never dies.—And had it been made a Preſent of to me, as probably he ſuppoſes; it alters not the Caſe with reſpect to him: As I can aſſure him there never was the leaſt Intention of making him ſuch a Preſent——Nor ſhall he now have it, one Farthing leſs than the Value, that is, the Principal, and Intereſt thereof, from

Sir, Your moſt humble Servant,

May 30th, 1767. ISAAC LOW.

To THOMAS JONES, Eſq;

A Copy whereof Mr. Jones informed me he had ſent to Mr. Scott.——Hence let the Public judge, how conformable to *Truth* is his Aſſertion, "*That a Bill in Equity was filed againſt him, without any Notice*;"—whether I had any longer a Right to place the leaſt Dependance on his Promiſes; whether, altho' he never promiſed in ſo many Words, to pay the *whole* Amount of my Demand, it was not clearly implied by his repeated Declarations, that he would not take *any* Advantages: and whether the Aſſertion of his having *ſcandalouſly evaded the Payment for many Years paſt, contrary to his ſolemn Promiſes*, is not literally *true*.——But his Evaſion will appear in a ſtill more glaring Light, by the following Letters.

SIR,

I Underſtood that Mr. Scott could have been compell'd (for I did not expect it otherwiſe) to anſwer my Chancery Bill long ſince.——I told you when you firſt undertook my Cauſe, that I meant to proſecute it with all poſſible Vigour, and that I would not give my Adverſary (as I knew he would take all Advantages) an Hour longer than the Law would admit of, to put in his Anſwer: This I have repeated

to you several Times since; and yet I find you as indulgent to him, as if the Profession had enter'd into a League not to incommode each other on any Occasion.——But I am convinc'd that you do not move in so contracted a Sphere, and as I have already been too much and too long thisled with, I must insist on your pursuing steadily, the most spirited and efficacious Measures, to procure ample Justice, for

Sir, your most humble Servant,

April 29th, 1768. ISAAC LOW.

To THOMAS JONES, Esq;

SIR,

THE inclosed is a Copy of a Letter which I received a few Days ago, from Mr. Low, relating to your dispute with him. The Bill has been filed now near four Months. Mr. Low (as you'll see) by his Letter, is very pressing to have the Cause pushed on with all Expedition. I therefore give you this Notice, that you may immediately file your Answer, or otherwise not blame me, should my Client insist upon an Attachment's issuing against you.

I am, &c.

May 12th, 1768. THOMAS JONES.

To JOHN MORIN SCOTT, Esq;

—After all which, Mr. Scott, instead of answering the Bill, found Means to procure an Order from the late Chancellor, allowing him three Months longer to put in his Answer, without giving me or my Attorney the least previous Notice of any such Application; which I am informed is unprecedented, and contrary to the established Practice of the Court: Nor did he mean to answer at last, for instead thereof he only filed a short Demurrer, which he could have wrote in five Minutes—But three Months was, upon his Plan of Delay, a valuable Acquisition, and he has steadily pursued the *same* System, ever since, under various Pretences, as I expect he will to the End of the Chapter; having long assured myself, as he advises, that I shall never, *with his Consent*, obtain *full* Payment of my *just Debt*.—But I have appealed to Cæsar, and shall cheerfully submit to his Decree.—All I want is to bring it to that Issue ——

Having now abundantly proved the Charge of Evasion, I proceed to consider that of his having pleaded against me the Statute of Limitations, which must be considered by all impartial Men, in the same odious Light, as it would be the Plea of Non-Age to a Bond; and that a Man, who has availed himself of the *one*, would also of the *other*, if he could; both are equally *consistent with the strictest Honour and Integrity*. Is it credible, that in the Judgment of a Man capable of taking *such* an Advantage, the Mortgage had *really* become *derelict*, *and a mere Nullity*, as he asserts, *he* would have had the Generosity to offer so large a Sum as Six Hundred Pounds for it? Or is not the Presumption, and will not the World, and even his best Friends believe, that his *Judgment* declared it not to be derelict or he had not made so great an Offer for *a meer Nullity*—The *Truth* is, that in about one Year after the Date of the Mortgage, *pretended* to be derelict, the Mortgager died, and the surviving Trustee, to whom his Estate had been conveyed, removed within three Years thereafter, out of this Colony, and therefore no Redress could be sought, until it was known that Mr. Scott and his Associates were possessed of the two prior Mortgages, and had also purchased the Equity of Redemption, for which last they gave only £ 110—How much was paid for one of the Mortgages is not yet come to my Knowledge; but for the first Mortgage, to Mr. Lancaster Syms and Ebenezer Wilson, they paid, or at least assumed to *pay*, the enormous Sum of about *Twenty-Four* Pounds, which is all that was due thereon, according to the solemn Arbitrament and Determination of the Hon. William Smith, Esq; Whitehead Hicks, Esq; and Mr. Francis Lewis,——to whom the Decision was referred, and *this* is the Mortgage, *as to the one Half of which, the Title at Law* is asserted *to lie out against the Purchasers*. In this Situation, I step in and apply for Payment of the Mortgage *pretended* to be *derelict*, and as the Estate is vastly more than sufficient to discharge all the Incumbrances, with compound Interest, owing to the gradual Increase of the Value of the Lands, I ask Payment of my Demand, with Interest and compound Interest, or to pay the prior Mortgagees who have purchased the Equity of Redemption, *their* Demand, with Interest and compound Interest, on conveying *their* Title to the Lands to me, which ever they think fit; but Mr. Scott refuses to comply with either of *those* Offers, and in Return files a Demurrer to my Bill, refuses to pay me at all, and *pleads the Statute of Limitations against my just Demand*. He takes upon him to assign the Reasons which *only* induced the Chancellor to over-rule a third Demurrer to my Bill; but I am informed by my Solicitor, who was present, that the most *material* Reason of *all* has escaped *his* Memory, namely that where the mortgaged Premises are sufficient to pay all the Incumbrances, *Equity* and *good Conscience*, dictate they should *all* be paid——but Persons of *bad* Memories are excuseable for such *trifling* Omissions, and different Men entertain different Ideas of *Equity* and *good Conscience*. I now cheerfully submit to the Public whether *all* the Charges relative to the Mortgage, are not *fully* proved and supported——I must however do Doctor Bard and Mr. Wisner the Justice, to declare that they have always appeared sincerely disposed to an amicable and reasonable Accommodation, and I firmly believe it would have taken Place long since, if they had been permitted to pursue their own Inclinations——

I shall conclude, with a few Remarks on the other Parts of Mr. Scott's *masterly* Performance.

The Defence of a Pole is certainly a Matter of more Consequence than supporting a Demurrer in Chancery; and if he *pleased* to be well enough on so *extraordinary* an Occasion, it does by no Means follow, that he was under the least Obligation of being *so* in the Day Time, when it might not equally *suit* his Purpose,—Nor *would* he be well for several Days afterwards, until an *absolute* Rule laid him under *that* Necessity; when he resumed his wonted Vigour and Prolixity, and seemed *perfectly* recovered from the Fatigues of his nightly Perambulations.——

No Person but himself had a Right to take up, or resent *his* Disputes, and therefore none but himself could be justly supposed the Author of the Assertion, *that sundry Gentlemen were imposed on to sign a Paper that contained a scandalous Falsehood*; and if any of his *Confederates* have, by their *intemperate Ardour* brought him into a Scrape, he will do well to admonish them to be more prudent another Time.

It must be confessed, *the Character of a Tale Bearer* with *Horace's Remark*, is with great Propriety adapted to the Person who divulged the important Secret, spoken without any Injunction in a large public Company. Equally curious is the *Salvo* about the Virginia Resolves, "*that what was said in Opposition to them, was not so far forth as they denied the Right of the British Legislature to tax America, but to that Principle held up by those Resolves, that the Parliament had no Right to bind us by* ANY LAWS WHATSOEVER." The Gentleman I fancy was thinking of the *Abingdon Resolves*, for if he had revised the others, he would have discovered that they relate to the Right of American Taxation ONLY; and therefore his Excuse is totally inadmissible, because founded on a false Hypothesis.

I have heard that he shewed a becoming Spirit as a Magistrate, during the Command of a certain Military Nobleman, and it would be very extraordinary indeed, if not a single Instance could be adduced, that would do him Honour; and yet it has been as often reverberated in Elections and on other Occasions, as if it was the only Gem in his Diadem.

The Reason why the Instructions for reading and answering the Boston Letter, were not tendered to him for signing, was, that some of his Friends who went round with them and knew his Sentiments, asserted it would be to no Purpose; which was also illustrated by the Refusal of those to whom they were tendered of his particular Connections; and it argues no small Degree of Disingenuity now to insinuate that he might have signed those Instructions if they had been tendered to him for *that* Purpose, when it was well known at that Juncture how violently he was opposed to them, from an illiberal, uncharitable Prepossession that they were *promoted* and *invented* merely to answer the Purposes of a *Party*—But there is nothing more natural than to judge of other Men's Principles by our own.——An Independent refuses to vote for a Man of Integrity and Understanding as an Alderman, because *he wears a Steeple in his Belly*, alluding to his being a Churchman, and therefore thinks *Churchmen* are influenced by the *same* Motives.

The *unbiassed Man of Understanding* who thought it absolutely necessary to temporize during a *favourite* Administration, have paid dear for the Experiment, to which is principally to be attributed, their ill Success in the subsequent Election, and whether "*a more recent Gift for which there was not so strong a Call*," will be resented in the *same* Manner, Time must discover. That the Treasury has been opened at the Expence of several Thousand Pounds, instead of only Fifteen Hundred, which was the most they intended to allow, either to settle the Colony Line, or to defend private Property, of which Mr. Scott's is a Part, is notorious; and altho' he says he did no more than sign a Memorial with others, to the Assembly, it is known that he drew *that* Memorial, in which "*it is declared, that rather than the Bill then depending, should be defeated*, the Parties interested, were *willing the Surplus of Expence beyond £ 1500, should, if the Legislature should hereafter think it reasonable, be raised on certain Patents mentioned in the Memorial*," WHEREUPON the said Bill passed into a Law; but he has confessed that he *knew* what he was about when he drew *the* Memorial, and that the H——e could make nothing of it ——

Let the World then judge who has "*wilfully deviated from the Truth*" and who by "*designed Misrepresentations* has deceived a whole Legislature, and by *fair* Promises and Pretentions,

ISAAC LOW.

To the PRINTER.

IN a State whose Government is arbitrary and despotic, where the WILL of the Prince is the sole and universal Law, the People are rather considered as Animals, created to obey their Commands and Caprices, than as rational Beings, for whose Benefit and Advantage Government was originally instituted. When such a Government has been successively handed down from Age to Age, the reigning Prince naturally considers the Soil as the Patrimony he justly inherits from his Ancestors, and the Inhabitants as necessary Slaves, to till the Ground; they enjoy no Property, no Privileges they can claim as their Right, they have only a bare Toleration for Life and its Enjoyments. But in a Country where I hope we may, (without incurring the Penalties of Libelling or Treason) be allowed to assert that the grand End and Aim of Government, is the Good of the People, and that for this glorious Purpose its different Parts of enacting, amending and executing, were formed. Nothing is more evident than that they have a Right freely to approve or censure, the Conduct of those they have entrusted with the Care of Government. Though this appears to be an obvious Truth, and is readily admitted when asserted in general, even by the contemptible Advocates for arbitrary Power, yet when the People come to particularize their Grievances and point out Men and Measures, they are censured as aspersing Government and promoters of Sedition, The People of England are now exercising this Right of approving or condemning public Measures, with great Freedom and Plainness: In their Petitions to the King, they loudly complain, that the Constitution has been attacked, and their most sacred Rights and Priveleges betrayed by a vile and corrupt P——t; a Crime of so crimson a Dye as deserves a more than political Dissolution! Should Venality and Corruption ever cross the Atlantic and contaminate an American Assembly, or should the chosen Guardians of our Lives and Liberties, so far forget the duty they owe to themselves, to their Country and Posterity, as to injure the most essential Rights of the People, either to promote their private Interest, or gratify an inordinate Lust of Power, we may then expect to see, an open and avowed opposition to Measures evidently calculated to prevent the destructive consequences of Intimidation, Bribery and Corruption in Elections.

Laws long dispensed with and grown obsolete, suddenly revived for the notoriously partial purposes of excluding Men of tried Patriotism and acknowledged Abilities from Power. A cordial Harmony between the Representatives of the People, and Governors universally detested for their unrelenting, incessant attacks on their Liberties.

Such Governors courted! Caressed! And Liberally rewarded!

Efforts to relieve the People from religious Tyranny and Oppression openly countenanced, but secretly opposed.

Attempts to punish Persons for promoting constitutional Instructions to their Members.

Particular Measures industriously concealed from the public, from a Consciousness that such Measures were unfriendly to the Interests of the People.

Representatives legally qualified and duly elected, arbitrarily denied their Seats without colour of Law or Reason, except a dread of their superior Abilities and inflexible Integrity.

Men who have given Instances of Patriotism which the Enemies of Liberty will never forgive, nor its Friends forget to honour; excluded under Pretences which might with much greater Justice be urged against others who, though undistinguished by Virtue or Understanding are allowed to retain their Seats,

Such Men pursued with vindictive Fury, and eternally barred the Right of being Elected, by Laws flagrantly partial and therefore unjust and iniquitous.

A Spirit of inquiry into their Conduct attempted to be suppressed, by unjustly punishing Printers for a Breach of Privilege.

The sacred and inestimable Right of Representation attempted to be torn from particular Places, because they elected Men of Abilities to detect, and Honesty to expose their pernicious Measures.

Petitions evidently favourable to the Liberties of the People refused, and the Petitioners thereby deprived of the Privilege of Election; that Men who have openly opposed and injured their Interest may go on with Impunity, and bid them defiance.

Ignorance of Legislation, contempt of the public weal, secret State-juggling and duplicity of conduct predominant.

Public Money shamefully perverted to the detestable purpose of supporting the Tools of Slavery.

Public Honour debased, and the Liberties of a Province endangered, to secure Seats in the Assembly.

An open Assertion of the Rights of the People, from the same Motive meanly evaded.

Subjects arrogantly assuming to themselves the just Prerogatives of Majesty itself, prompted by the inveterate Enmity of a depraved Heart, or the matchless presumption of a weak head, to pursue Measures which will entail upon them the disgrace that ever attends unbounded Ignorance and impotent Malice.

Such Conduct procuring universal contempt of its Authors throughout the other Colonies, and of all in their own, except their blind Votaries and Adherents.

Dangerous indeed will be the Situation of that Province or Colony, where such fatal Symptoms appear; when the only Barrier of the People against the Encroachments of Power is broken down, all must give way to the overwhelming Torrent, vain would be a Contention for Rights and Priviledges injured by their Keepers. A new choice may deliver them from the Authors of their Grievances, but the Wrongs received will perhaps be irretrievable. To imagine the Representatives of a free People could ever in Defiance of their Engagements and the important trusts reposed in them, sacrifice their own Honour, and act in opposition to the real Interest of their Constituents, to gratify their private Passions, would appear almost chimerical; did not the Histories of all Ages confirm its Truth, and teach us carefully to guard against the first Appearances in them of Defection from Virtue. The celebrated Montesquieu after extolling the Excellence of the English Constitution, says "as all human Things will have an End, "the State we are speaking of will lose its Liber- "ty, it will perish. Have not Rome, Sparta and "Carthage perished? It will perish when the le- "gislative Power shall be more corrupted than the "executive." If Corruption in the legislative Power is the deadly Symptom, that will announce to us the approaching dissolution of British Liberty, we may justly pronounce, the Liberties of that State cannot long exist, in which both the legislative and executive Branches exert their united Efforts either to weaken or destroy them.

GRACCHUS.

LONDON, *February* 17.

THURSDAY a full board was held at the Admiralty, Whitehall, at which Sir Edward Hawke, as first Lord presided, at the breaking up of which, messengers were sent off with dispatches for the commissioners of the several dock-yards of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerness.

—In consequence of the thoughts of an approaching war, persons in power are daily solicited for commissions in the army and navy.

It is strongly reported, that some very unpleasing accounts are received from our Ambassador at Constantinople.

CHARLESTOWN, (So. Carolina) *April* 19.

Two Masters of Vessels, just arrived from Jamaica, which they left the 29th past, informs us, that Commodore Forrest's Ship the Dunkirk, sailed that Day to Windward, being dispatched, as it was imagined, on the Information of the Master of a Schooner from Virginia, who came in two Days before, and said he saw and reckoned upwards of twenty Sail of capital Ships off of Cape Nichola.

* This corresponds with our Accounts from England of the sailing of a Spanish Fleet, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, 12th April, 1770.

"In the inclosed Gazette, you'll see a Letter from a Committee of our Assembly to the Secretary of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights with a Remittance of £ 10,300 Cur-

sevey, this Sum was included in the present Tax-Bill, and sent for the Concurrence of the Upper House where it was rejected by a message which says, "*we cannot be persuaded that such a Grant is honourable fit or decent.*" This was interpreted by the Assembly as a high Indignity, and produced very warm Debates, in which it was proposed to address the Lieut. Governor, to remove the present Council and to appoint "*Men of Probity and Independance.*" However the Message was sent back to the Council to be reconsidered, and was shortly returned with another, signifying their firm adherence with the first.——It was then referred to a Committee of the Assembly, and they were to proceed on the Report this Morning, when a Prorogation took place, which stops for a Time the passing of our College Act into a Law."

NEW-LONDON, April 20.

A Letter dated St. Eustatia, 11th March 1770, received by Mr. Thomas Allen of this Town, from his friend there, advises, "That at St. Kitts, a few Days before was discovered a grand Plan laid by the Negroes there, which was to cut off every white Man on the Island, and take their Wives and other white Women for their Wives: The chief Ringleader was a Negro named Archy, belonging to Mr. Rowland's Estate, at a Place called Monkey-Hill: this Archy was to be King—Mr. Phillips's Negro Man to be Governor, and to be called General Woodley, and he was to have the Lieut. General's Wife for his Wife; and all the Negroes had chosen out the likeliest Women for their Wives—Their Randezvous was at Monkey-Hill, and called their Assembly the Free-Masons Meeting.——This Scheme was by Accident discovered by a young Lad's overhearing them drinking their Toasts, which was Success to their War and Liberty, which this Lad acquainted his Friends with, who went to the Lieut. General and Assembly, and advised them therewith; upon which an Express was sent off to Montserrat to acquaint General Woodley, upon which he came down immediately with a Man of War, and last Thursday Archy was taken up, Mr. Philips's Negro Man and many others.——They all declared they had agreed to kill every White Man, and told the Day when the Plot was to be executed, which was the very next Day, and also told where their Amunition was hid, and also their Arms; and on Friday their Arms and Amunition were found, and many more Negroes concerned in the Plot; 15 were that Day put on board the Ship and 17 in the Prison.—— The Negro King had a Suit of superfine blue Cloth, turn'd up with Scarlet, and trim'd with Gold Lace: Mr. Philips'. Negro a Suit of superfine green, turn'd up with Buff, and trim'd with Gold; all which was taken, and all the Negroes taken up confessed the Fact intended, and that Friday Night they were to begin. The Signal was to be a Piece of Lead handed from the one Negro to the other.——Last Night the Alarm Gun was to be fired by the Inhabitants.——I can't tell how the Plotters are to be treated but it is certain many will be hanged, quartered, burnt, &c.——There's an Imbargo to be laid for some Days."

NEW-YORK, May 3.

On Saturday last ended the Supreme Court of this Province, at which the following Criminals were tried and convicted, viz.

Thomas Clay and Jacob Osburn, tryed and convicted of Burglary, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of May.——William Steel, convicted of Grand Larceny, and burnt in the Hand.—Edward King, on two Indictments for Larceny, was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 39 Lashes last Monday, and the same Number on Monday next.——Mary Daily, convicted of Larceny, and sentenced to receive 21 Lashes on Monday last.

The Grand Jury found a Bill against Capt. M'DOUGALL, on Wednesday the 25th Ult. but the Term being near ended, his Trial was put off: Whereupon the Friends of Mr. M'DOUGALL, being satisfied his Confinement must be grievous and oppressive, procured Bail for his Appearance; and accordingly on Saturday he was admitted to Bail, himself in 500l. and two Securities in 250l. each. 'Tis reported his Trial is not to come on till October next.

A long Account relating to Capt. M'Dougall, when he was brought before the Court, on the last Day of the Term, to plead to a Bill of Indictment found against him, the Day before, by the Grand Jury, for a Libel, came to Hand Yesterday, but we are obliged to defer it, the Paper being near full and all the Room in it being before absolutely engaged.

The Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows.

At the Court House for Richmond County, on Tuesday the 15th Day of May next.

At the Court House in Orange Town, for the County of Orange, on Tuesday the 5th Day of June next.

At the Court House in Poughkeepsie, for the County of Dutchess, on Tuesday the 12th Day of June next,

At the Court House at Kingston, for the County of Ulster, on Tuesday the 19th Day of June next.

At the Court House in Albany, for the City and County of Albany, on Tuesday the 26th Day of June next.

To the PRINTER,

SIR, New York, 25th April, 1770.

I Was one of those who solicited you to reprint in your Journal, the Pieces published in the Boston and Philadelphia Papers, under the Title of *The Watchman*. There were at that Time only the two first Numbers printed, and of these I had only heard a few Paragraphs, from which I formed an Opinion of the Nature and Design of those Papers, that I have since found to be very different from the Truth. I find that instead of judiciously pointing out, and rectifying our Errors, and uniting us in Measures for our common Security and Welfare; these Papers, by Misrepresentation and abusive Language, tend to perplex us the more, increase our Divisions and set us together by the Ears. This Opinion, I can assure you, a great Number of my Acquaintance, who like me solicited your to republish those Papers, now have of them as well as my self, and join with me in desiring you will discontinue their Publication, which will oblige many other of your Customers, as well as

Your humble Servant, A. B.

Mr. PRINTER, New-York, April 29.

I Was mistaken in the *Watchman*, I am sick of those Papers, and should be glad to see no more of them.

A True Son of Liberty.

To the PRINTER, New-York, April 30.

FOR God's Sake Mr. Printer let us have done with private Quarrels, and unite in Defence of our common Rights. More than *Life* depends upon the strict Adherence to our *Non-Importation Agreement*, and *Death* would be too small a Penalty upon any that should presume to violate it.

A British American.

☞ Many of those Persons at whose Desire the three first Numbers of the *Watchman* were reprinted in this Paper; and their Friends, as well as many others, having signified their Disapprobation of the Continuance of that Paper, as not being well calculated to answer any good Purpose, but rather to create Animosities, and increase Strife and Confusion among us, at a Time when the greatest Union and Harmony is necessary for the Preservation of our Freedom and Property; if any Gentlemen should happen to be of a different Opinion with Regard to those Papers, the Printer hopes they will excuse him for acting in a Manner that he thinks will be most agreeable to the Generality of his Customers of every Denomination, as well as consistent with the public Good; in order to which, he thinks himself obliged to desist from publishing any more of the *Watchman*, at least till he can be satisfied it may be done with the Approbation of the People of one Side of the Question.

The Publication of reproaching accusatory Papers, tho' some times necessary, is generally attended with this Inconveniency, that the Printer being bound in Justice, after having admitted the Charge, to publish the Vindication,—— The Public is generally tired before the Parties have finish'd the Dispute. This Consequence the Printer apprehends will take Place before the Answers and Replies to the Pieces of this Kind already publish'd, are completed, and yet he cannot handsomly refuse them, which he hopes those who may dislike them, will consider.]

Yesterday arrived in 9 Weeks from Newry, a Brig, Captain Keith, who on his Passage spoke the following Vessels: Lat. 40, 48, Lon. 41, 38, a 60 or 70 Gun Ship, under English Colours, who brought him too, and after visiting Spanish Colours sent his Boat on board the Brig: The Ship was bound to Cales from the Havannah, from whence he sailed with another Ship bound to the same Place. April 12th, Lat. 38, 53, Lon. 62, 53, spoke a Ship, Capt. Stevenson, 4 Weeks from Glasgow, bound to Virginia, who informed that the Revenue Acts, except on Tea, were repealed. April 17th, Lat. 38, 9, Lon. 66, 8, spoke a Brig, Capt. Thrasher, 7 Days from Maryland, bound to Milford.

Capt. Scot, arrived at Boston in 6 Weeks from London, has brought London Papers to the 9th of March, from which we have the following advices. London Expresses were sent off for Commodore Forest, Commander of the Squadron in the West-Indies, and Orders are said to have been sent for the several Station Ships on the American Coast; to repair with all Expedition to Jamaica.——March the 6th Yesterday in a full House, there were warm debates on the Petition of the American Merchants, for the Repeal of the Acts, laying Duties on Goods imported into the Colonies, when it was resolved by 240 against 142, that the Duty on Tea should remain, but should be taken off Paper, Glass, and Paint. Next Day all the Ships Bills put up at the New-England Coffee-House for divers Parts of America were taken down and burnt, and Advertisements were making out, giving the greatest Encouragement to Manufacturers of all Sorts to transport themselves and Families to the Continent. The Capts. of Ships from America who had posted up Bills to take in Goods for New-York, &c. Have put up fresh ones to Sail in three Days in Ballast, according to Orders from their Owners, which generally restricted them from taking any Goods, unless all the Duties were taken off,

Sir Francis Bernard, was no more to come to America, but was encouraged to hope for employment in some other department, Lieut. Governor Hutchinson, it is said, is appointed Governor in his stead,

March 8. After the Determination relating to the Duties, above 20 Expresses were sent off late at Night, to the Merchants at different Ports, in order to be forwarded to North America 6 Ships immediately sail'd in Ballast; but it being reported in England that the Prices of all Sorts of British Goods are greatly advanced in America, it is said that great Quantities of Goods will be sent out by English Merchants on their own Account in Expectation of coming to good Markets here. Yesterday the Sheriffs of London waited on his Majesty, to know when he would be pleased to receive the Address, Remonstrance and Petition of the City of London. His Majesty answered, that as the Case was entirely new, he would take Time to consider of it, and transmit an Answer by one of his principal Secretaries of State. The Remonstrance, &c. is one of the most bold spirited Things that has yet appeared; contains very high Charges against the Ministry, denies the present House of C——ns to be the legal Representatives of the People,—declares that the Majority of both Houses have united to destroy the Constitution, and insists, tho' in respectful Terms, that they *will* have their Grievances redressed. Its said Remonstrances are preparing in most of the principal Counties in England.

No Room for more News.

TO BE LET,

THE House in Beaver-Street, in which Col. Reid lives:—Inquire at the House.

26 29

JACOB HALLETT, TAYLOR,

REMOVED from the Fly-Market to the House wherein Messrs. Ramson and Alstine lived, the corner of Burling-Slip, at the sign of the Golden-pelican,—where he now continues to serve his customers as usual, and all other Gentlemen that shall please to favour him with their custom. Likewise has for sale, broad-cloths, sagathies, ratteens, shalloom, durants, stuffs, sewing silk, twist and thread, muslin, cambrick, lawn, fluff shoes; silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs; Russia duck, osnabrugs, cotton, linen, and worsted stockings; snuff, cotton, bohea and green tea, coffee, loaf and brown sugar, molasses, rum, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash. 26 29

TO BE LET, on LEASES for ever,

In Lots of 300 Acres each;

A Tract of rich land, in the island of St. John's, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence; no part of said tract is above a mile and a half from navigable water.—Also another tract of land round the Bay of Ttecadie, the best situation for fishing round the whole island, and the land fertile, and a rich soil: This last will let in leases for a term of years; there is a great quantity of cleared ground on it, with many houses; the cleared land will be let in such proportions as to enable every settler to maintain his family and stock, by his farm, from the first settling. For further particulars, inquire of the printer.

None need apply but such as can pay their own passage and other necessary expences. 26 29

New-York, 1st May, 1770.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, living in Broad-Street, on Saturday the 18th of April last, a yellow Skin Negro Wench, named Bellow, born in Barbadoes, about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature: Had on when she went away, a blue striped Homespun Petticoat, a blue Coating Waistcoat, lined with Osnabrugs, a blue Cotton Romall Handkerchief tied about her Head, and a red and white cross bar'd Handkerchief round her Neck, without Shoes or Stockings. Whoever will apprehend and bring the said Negro Wench to her Master, shall have Five Dollars, Reward; and whoever harbours or conceals her, may rest fully assured of having the Severity of the Law put in force against them. (26 29) RICHARD HARRIS.

TO-MORROW,

At Twelve o'Clock, at the Merchant's Coffee-House,

Will be SOLD at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

12 Tubs of choice Irish BUTTER.

New-York, May 3d, 1770.

THE Governors of the College of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York, in America, are desired to remember, That Tuesday the Eight Day of May Instant, is the Day appointed by the Charter for their Anniversary Meeting, which will be held at the Dwelling House of Richard Bolton, in the Broad-Way, in this City, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of that Day.——And on Tuesday following is the Day appointed for the Commencement. LAM. MOORE, Clk.

New-York, May the 1st, 1770.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his kind Customers and others, that he has removed his School opposite to Capt. Joseph Stiles; in the Street which leads directly from the Fly-Market to the Oswego.

(26 29) H. Hughes.

A HOUSE to be let, the upper End of Bridge-Street, near the Fort;——Inquire of (26 30) JOHN HAMERSLY.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his Store from Nassau-Street to Dock-Street, next Door to Mr. Andrew Hamersly's, near the Coenties-Market; where he has to sell, a general and fresh Assortment of Drugs and Medicines; also the most approved patented Medicine from the original Warehouses.——

Country and Ship Orders will be punctually executed by him, Family Prescriptions faithfully made up,—and the Favours duly esteemed. 26 29

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of *Pot-Baker's-Hill*, Sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, wholesale and retale, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French Corks,
Short and long ditto,
Best Velvet ditto,
Common fine do.
Phial do.
With all Sorts of common Corks,
Brewers do.
Cork Soles for Shoes,
Corks for Womens Clogs,
Swimming Corks,
Jar, Stone, Mustard and Snuff Bottle Corks,
Floats for Fishing Nets.

N. B. Cork Jackets of different Prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning, Bottle Corks at 2s. per Bag. 26 29

TO BE SOLD,

NOT for any Fault, but because she is with foal, (supposed to be by a black Stallion, lately Capt. Chadwick's, as they got loose together once last Year on Governor's Island) a Chestnut MARE, that formerly belonged to Dr. More, of the 16th Regiment, warranted sound.——Inquire of the Printer. 26 30

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Friday the 18th Instant MAY, on the Premisses,

A Lot of Ground, No. 105, in the East Ward of the City of New-York, lying on Frankford-Street, near *Cuyler's* Sugar House. The Lot is in Front, on the Street, 25 Feet, the same in Rear, and 100 Feet in Length. An indisputable Title will be given to the Purchaser, by me 26 29 SAMUEL DE MAREST.

New-Jersey, May 1st, 1770.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to inform the respectable PUBLIC, That he hath, at much Expense, constructed a large elegant, and commodious House at Passaick-Falls; for the Entertainment of Travellers in general, and Parties of Pleasure in Particular; where they may depend on being served with every Thing in the best Taste that his rural Situation will admit of, which, for Variety of curious and entertaining Objects, is equalled by no other Place in any of the neighbouring Provinces.—And in Order to facilitate the Enjoyment of such a great Number of the most exquisitely delightful Curiosities, he hath erected a convenient Stage, with a careful and obliging Driver, who will set out at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, on Monday the 21st Instant for Powles-Hook, where he will arrive about 4 in the Afternoon, and return on the next Day.—He will set out again on the Friday following, and return on Saturday, at the same Hours.——This Service he will continue to discharge with the utmost Fidelity during the Summer Season.——The Price to Passengers is 3s. for going, the same for returning, and for those that are taken up or dropped by the Way, 2 Pence each Mile.

Whatever Encouragement this Undertaking receives, the Public may be assured, that it will be gratefully acknowledged by its Very humble Servant,

CORNELIUS NEEFIE.

N. B. A good Cook, Man or Woman, may meet with Employment, by applying to the Subscriber. 26 29

RUN-away from the Subscriber, living at Stirling Ironworks, an indented Irish Servant Man, named William Derwin, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, dark Complexion, dark brown Hair, a thick well set Fellow, has a Scar on his left Eyebrow, made by the Blow of a Shovel, speaks good English: Had on when he went away, a striped blue and white Linsey Jacket, and a Green Cloth Waistcoat, with a Piece of Black Cloth put in the Back, to make it wider, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, or perhaps a Pair of Osnabrigs Trowsers, and it is likely he may have a blue Broad-Cloth Coat; he is supposed to have gone away with one Thomas Butler, a coarse thick set Irishman, very much pitted with the Small-Pox, also it is very likely he may be in Company with another Irishman, named Edward Hesserman, a stout thick well made Man, who went awdy at the same Time.——Whoever takes up and secures said Runaway, in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, and all reasonable Charges paid. And all Persons and Masters of Vessels in particular, are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him away, as they will answer it at their Peril. ABEL NOBLE.

Stirling, April 21st, 1770. 26 29

POET'S CORNER.

To all HONEST ELECTORS.

——Propter Vitam vivendi perdere Cauſas. Juv.

WHILE hackney'd Pens fair Freedom's Cauſe aſſail,
And envious Tongues proclaim the venom'd Tale!
While haughty Placemen, long too numerous grown,
And venal Se—tes public Good diſown;
While ſome with Folly, ſome Ambition drunk,
Are melted down in Penſion or in Punk;
Condemn the People's Choice with ſcornful Eyes,
And vow he ne'er ſhall ſit, whom they deſpiſe;
While Mobs are hired for the black Decree,
And vile Aſſaſſins ſuffer'd to go free;
While wounded Liberty expiring lies,
And with her juſt Complaints has pierced the Skies!
Shall you indifferent ſtand, indifferent view
The Chains, thus forging for your Sons and you;
Nor boldly dare to claim the Ear of Kings.
Who timely ſhould ſuppreſs theſe baneful Things?
Bluſh not the Facts to ſpeak, the Truths diſcloſe,
Nor dread the paltry penſion'd Ayes and Noes.
Think what the Knights and Barons long withſtood,
Think of the Charter gain'd at Riſque of Blood;
Think how the Martyrs wak'd the gen'rous Strife,
Aſſerting Truth, with brave Contempt of Life:
Think, and if Liberty* demand thy Care,
O! piouſly tranſmit it to thy Heir;
Call forth your Sons, inſtruct them to adorn
Thoſe ſacred Rights, to which yourſelves were born.

PROBUS.

* *Liberty was firſt obtained A. D. 1258, at which Time the Commons are ſuppoſed firſt to have obtained the Privilege of Repreſentatives in Parliament.*

TO BE SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY the Third of May, near the Coffee-Houſe
A Parcel of choice dry Hides, in Lots; Fifty Hides in a Lot. Alſo, a Parcel of Deer Skins, in the Hair, One Hundred Skins in a Lot. 25 28

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Friday the 18th of May, on the Premiſes, or at private Sale any Time before;
A Griſt-Mill, ſtanding on a good Stream, a large Dwelling Houſe, built of Stone, and a Barn, together with about 148 Acres of Land, lying at a Place commonly called Charles-Town, in the Precinct of Haverſtraw, Orange County; About 80 or 90 Acres of the Land is cleared, Part whereof is exceeding good Meadow Ground, on which there is Annually, about 50 Loads of Hay made: There are on the Lands, two Orchards of about 200 bearing Apple Trees: The Buildings ſtand contiguous to where 4 public Roads meet, and in a very public Part of the Country,—For further Particulars, inquire of JOHN HARING, at Orange-Town. 25 28

War Office, January 23, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to The King, that there are at this Time ſeveral Deſerters from the different Corps in His Majeſty's Land Service, that by an Offer of His Majeſty's gracious Pardon they might be induced to return to their Duty, and that ſuch an Inſtance of His Royal Clemency might have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to grant His free Pardon to all Deſerters from His Land Forces, under the following Limitations and Conditions.

1ſt, That ſuch of the ſaid Deſerters as are now in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or in the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*, or Iſland of *Minorca*, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 30th of *June* 1770, either to the Regiments to which they belonged, or to any others on thoſe Stations, or to any recruiting Party of the Forces; the Deſerters from the Cavalry to ſurrender to ſome Corps of the Cavalry, and Deſerters from the Infantry, to ſome Corps of the Infantry.

2dly, That ſuch Deſerters as are now in *North-America*, the *Weſt-Indies*, or *Africa*, do ſurrender themſelves on or before the 31ſt Day of *December* 1770, to their reſpective Regiments, or to any others which may be ſtationed at the Places where ſuch Deſerters happen to be.

3dly, That they ſhall be entitled to the Benefit of this Pardon upon their declaring from what Corps they deſerted, and conſenting to inliſt in the Corps to which they ſhall have ſurrendered.

4thly, And whereas it hath been repreſented to the King that many of the ſaid Deſerters, may have ſince inliſted into other Corps, and may be now ſerving therein, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to ſuch Deſerters the Benefit of this Pardon, and to permit them to continue to ſerve in ſuch Corps, upon their confeſſing their Deſertion to their Commanding Officer.

5thly, And whereas it is probable that many of the ſaid Deſerters either from Age or Infirmities, may not now be fit to be received again into the Service, it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure that, upon ſuch Deſerters applying to the Commanding Officer of any Corps of the Land Forces, and confeſſing their Deſertion, a Certificate ſhall be granted to them under the Regimental Seal, and ſigned by the Commanding Officer, of their having ſurrendered themſelves agreeable to His Majeſty's Pleaſure herein ſignified, which Certificate ſhall entitle them to the full Benefit of this Pardon.

6thly, And whereas ſeveral of the ſaid Deſerters have been apprehended, and are now in Gaol or in Military Cuſtody, His Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to extend to them His Free Pardon, of which they are to have the full Benefit, upon their Arrival at their reſpective Regiments, or upon their being permitted to inliſt in any other Corps of His Majeſty's Land Forces.

By His Majeſty's Command,
25 28 BARRINGTON.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of James Holmes, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Gerſhom Holmes, who may be found at Mr. Garriſon's, near Peck's-Slip.
New-York, April 29, 1770. 24—27

TO BE SOLD,
A Plantation, in the Townſhip of Middletown, whereon is the noted Watering Place, on the High Lands of Naveſinks; It contains about One Hundred Acres, the greateſt Part Wood Land: There is on ſaid Plantation, a good Dwelling Houſe, with a good Stone Cellar under the ſame, a good Kitchen, and an Out-Houſe, a young bearing Orchard of good Fruit, likewiſe a conſiderable Number of other Fruit Trees—ſuch as Peaches, Plumbs and Cherries; the Land is tolerably good for Grain,—and Plenty of Fiſh and Clams, to be had in the Seaſon, within a ſmall Diſtance from the Door. It is commodiouſly ſituated for a Tavern, as a great Number of Watermen reſort there in the Summer Seaſon.——Whoever inclines to purchaſe, for further Particulars, may apply to JOHN STOUT, living on the Premiſes, by whom a good Title will be given, to any Purchaſer. 24 27
Middletown, April 12, 1770.

WANTED,
A Young Man that underſtands waiting at Table, with a good Recommendation. Such a one will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 18 21

TO BE LET,
From the firſt of MAY next,
A Houſe in Maiden-Lane, oppoſite to Mr. Rutger's Brew Houſe, with ſeven fire places, a good yard a pump of excellent water, and a good ciſtern: Inquire of the Printer hereof. 14 18

TO BE SOLD,
For CASH only, at firſt COST,
THE Shop and Houſhold Goods of Thomas Charles Willett, the lower End of Wall-Street, with the Sign, Counters, Shelves and Drawers, and all the Shop Utenſils.

All Perſons who have any Demands on the ſaid Thomas C. Willett, are deſired to call with their Accounts, before the 28th of April next, and they ſhall be paid;—and it is expected, that thoſe few Cuſtomers, whoſe Bills are unſettled, will pay their reſpective Debts before that Time; as Mrs. Willett propoſes going in the firſt Ship to Europe.

Notice is hereby given, to the Perſons who left Rings, Buttons, Linen, &c. with Mrs. Willett, in Lieu of a Sum of Money due; That if they are not taken away before the 28th of April, they will be diſpoſed of towards Payment of the Debt, tho' not equal to the Sum due. 21 24

TO BE SOLD,
Upon as reaſonable Terms, as they ſold before the Agreement for not importing Goods from Great Britain,—at
ABEEL and BYVANCK's,
Near Counties-Market,
A conſiderable Aſſortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery,—

AS ALSO,

BEST Powder,
German Steel,
Bar Iron,
24d. Nails by the Caſk,
Do. aſorted, by the ſmaller Quantity, at the uſual Price,
Copperas,
Allum,
Chalk by the Ct.
Bar Lead,
Iron Pots and Kettles, equal to the Holland,
Large Iron Tea Kettles,
Do. Stew Pans,
Do. Dripping Pans,
Do. Skillets, Dogs, Waggon and Cart Boxes,
Iron and Box Coffee Mills,
Butter by the Firkin,
Chiſels aſorted, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported from Great Britain, and at a leſs Price.

They have alſo finiſhing off, at the Manufactory in this Province, a large Parcel of Sithes, ſuperior in Quality to thoſe imported.

N. B. They receive Pennſylvania Money in Payment for Goods. 22—

BY Order of his Worſhip John Hunt, Eſq; Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough of Weſtcheſter, public Notice is hereby given, that on the laſt Tueſday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the ſaid Borough Town of Weſtcheſter. There will be expoſed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, ſuch as Horſes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry Sorts of Goods; the ſame to begin at 10 o'Clock of ſaid Day, and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in ſaid Borough Town of Weſtcheſter, the ſecond Tueſday in May next, to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Theſe Fairs to be held according to Charter. 24 27

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN-away on Thurſday the 8th of November, 1769, from the ſubſcriber, then at New-York, a Scotch indented ſervant man, named John Southerland, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſhort brown hair, pale ſallow complection, occaſioned by ſickneſs he lately had in the Weſt-Indies; has been a ſoldier, and wounded in the thigh with a ball, the ſcar of which may be ſeen; is much addicted to drink, has lived 4 or 5 years in the Jerſies, employed in the farming buſineſs:—Had on when he went away, a check'd ſhirt, a pair of Ruſſia drab breeches or oznaburg trowſers, black ſtockings, Engliſh made ſhoes, pinchbeck buckles, an oldiſh brown under waiſtcoat, a ſhort blue one lined with white flannel, over it, and a narrow brimm'd boy's felt hat. He alſo carried off with him the following clothes, with which he was ſent to a waſherwoman, viz. Two check'd linen handkerchiefs, two or three pairs of white cotton ſtockings, one or two pairs of oznaburg, and two pair check'd trowſers, one or two white frocks, two or three check'd, and four ruffled ſhirts, one or two of which were mark'd on the ſlap, with the letters L. G. in a yellow ſtain.—All perſons to whom any of the ſaid goods may be offer'd for ſale, or who may afterwards diſcover them, are deſired to ſtop them, and the ſaid ſervant; and whoever delivers him to Mr. William Milner, at the Exchange in New-York, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges. All maſters of veſſels and others, are hereby warn'd not to carry off, harbour or conceal the ſaid ſervant, as they will anſwer it at their peril.
17 28 LEMUEL GUSTINE, jun.

To be SOLD,
By PETER THOMPSON,
At PECK's-SLIP,
OARS,—Tar,—Turpintine,—Spirits of Turpintine,—Caſtile Soap,—Brandy,—Sugar,—Arack, and Cotton, &c, &c. 9—

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably,
A Fine tract of land, lying in Rynbeck, in Dutcheſs County, containing 517 acres, joining to Hudſon's River, nearly oppoſite to Eſopus, and very conveniently ſituated for a public landing and Ferry. About 200 acres, are under good improvement, with three ſmall farm-houſes, ſtables, and young orchards thereon. As it lies nearly in a ſquare, it has a large front to the river, with many very pleaſant ſituations for buildings. It is in the neighbourhood of ſeveral Churches, Traders and Mills and ſurrounded with able farmers. For further particulars, apply to Anthony Hoffman, Jun. at Red-Hook, or to the ſubſcriber, by whom an indiſputable title will be given.
24 27 JACOB V. BENTHYSEN.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be ſold,
(Price Nine Pence)
By the Printer at the Exchange, New-York,
A Pamphlet, entitled,
REMARKS upon a late Paper of INSTRUCTIONS, Calculated for the Meridian of FOUR COUNTIES in the PROVINCE of NEW-YORK.

TO BE SOLD, or LEASED,
And may be entered on immediately,
THE Leaſe for 29 Years, from the 25th Day of March laſt, of the Ground and Improvements, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Jacob Kemper, ſituate in the Out-Ward of this City, adjoining the new Greenwich Road, and contiguous to the Lands in the Tenure of Abraham Mortier and of David Johnſton Eſquires, containing near 25 acres of excellent Garden, arable and meadow Ground, of a good Soil and greatly enrich'd with Manure. The ſituation is pleaſant, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the Narrows, Staten-Iſland, the North-River and the Jerſey Shore, and would be very ſuitable for a Gentleman's Seat; or it might be divided into ſeveral Lots, and improved to great Advantage in the Buſineſs of gardening; and will be ſold or leaſed in whole, or in Part, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer, or leſſee. The Garden affords a great Variety of different Kinds of Fruit, together with upwards of 20 Beds of as fine Aſparagus as any on the Iſland, and is as forward in Cultivation as the Seaſon will admit. For further Particulars enquire of John Morton, near the Fly-Market. 23 26

THE *PUBLIC are hereby notified, that the* GRAMMAR SCHOOL *in Orange-Town, is continued by the Subſcriber, in the ſame Manner as formerly.——There will, for the future, be ſet apart a Portion of Time, which will not interfere with the proper Time of the Latin School, when Writing and Arithmetic will be taught; alſo any of the Branches of the Mathematics.*

Notwithſtanding the Prejudices which have been excited and propagated by certain Perſons, the Public may be aſſured, that Orange-Town hath every Recommendation, that can be reaſonably expected in a Country Town. The Children may miſs ſome Advantages here, which may be found elſewhere, they will yet find Advantages far more ſolid, than a City can boaſt. The Place is remarkable for being retired, pleaſant and healthy. Vicious Examples are baniſhed, and every Thing invites to Study.

Boarders will be received by reputable Families, for the low Price of Twelve Pounds a Year. The Cheapneſs of the Diet doth not ariſe from its being mean, but from the People being moſtly Farmers, and from their having a Deſire to eſtabliſh a School of Learning in the Place. A conſtant Ferry is kept between this Place and New-York, whereby Articles can be tranſported very ſpeedily.

With Regard to the Merit of the Teacher, it becometh him to ſay only that any Gentleman of Education is at Liberty to examine his Method of Inſtruction, and that thoſe who have entruſted him or ſhall entruſt him with the Care of their Sons, may depend upon his Diligence and Faithfulneſs.

RICHARD DEVENE.

☞ *The Price of Tuition is 20s. a Quarter, and 20s. for Admiſſion.* 23 26

A THEFT.

STOLEN on Friday night laſt, the 13th April inſtant, from the houſe of Moſes Owens, on the White-Plains in Weſt Cheſter County, the following goods, viz. 1 coat and 1 pair of breeches, of dark blue ſagathy, the coat lined with tammie of the ſame colour; 1 lightiſh colour'd mix'd broad cloth coat and waiſtcoat, the coat lined with ſhaloon, the buttons upon both the coat and waiſtcoat of yellow metal. One black velvet waiſtcoat, 1 pair of brownish colour'd worſted ſtockings, and one and a half pair of thread ſtockings, (one ſtocking of the two pair, being droped juſt without the window) The ſaid goods were ſtolen by one William Townſend, (a hired ſervant to the ſaid Moſes Owens) Townſend calls himſelf an Engliſhman, is about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſlim made eſpecially about the legs and thighs, thin face, brown hair, has been a regular in the army for ſome years, and ſaid he was lately come from Canada. Had on, a coarſe ſhirt, old blue breeches, much patched, a blue and white waiſtcoat, ſtriped croſs wiſe, and a ſhort blanket coat, and an old felt hat. He went off with another man, who called himſelf John Wright, is an Iriſh man, about 25 or 26 years of age, near 6 feet high, brown complexion, black curl'd hair, much pock broken; had on a lightiſh colour'd coarſe cloth jacket, a check woolen ſhirt and tow cloth trowſers, pretty much worn, and an old felt hat. As they were heard in private converſation together, juſt before the robbery, and both went off together, it is not doubted, but they were confederates, Therefore who ever will apprehend them, or either of them, and confine them in gaol or deliver them to the ſubſcribers, with the above goods, or ſuch of them as can be found upon the ſaid thieves, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, beſides all reaſonable charges.
MOSES OWENS,
24 27 NATHANIEL ADAMS,

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

NEW-YORK, May 3.

Extract of a Letter from London, January 18, 1770.

I Attended in the H——e of C——s the first Day of this S——n, and as I presume, that a Sketch of the Debates of that Day, which were a good deal in the Declamatory Stile, will be acceptable to you, I take the Liberty to trouble you with it.——

Sir G——e O——e moved the Address, and was seconded By Mr. P—e, Member for S——sb—y, who was speaking when I came in. Mr. D—des—ll, on the Side of Opposition, first attack'd the Measures of Administration, after expatiating for some Time on the Wound which the Constitution had received, in the Violation of the Right of Election,—he ask'd Leave to read Part of a Speech deliver'd in that House, somewhat more than a Century since, by a Sir Benjamin Rudier. ——It was a labour'd Invective against the then Administration, but so applicable to the present Servants of the Crown, that one would Imagine, he said, that Sir Benjamin had, with prophetic Eye, look'd forward to the present Times. He concluded with a Motion for an Amendment to the Address, declaring their intention to enquire into the Cause of the Discontents, which at present appear'd in every Part of his Majesty's Dominions,——he was follow'd by the Lord M—r, who, in a certain familiar Style peculiar to himself, but, which however is sometimes season'd with genuine Humour, and often mark'd with an honest Asperity, lamented the untoward State of our American Affairs, arising from the alternate Insolence and Severity of our Ministers; from the Want of Stability and Uniformity in their Measures; but above all, from their re-adopting the odious, the unjustifiable System of Taxation, when no visible End was to be answered thereby, excepting bringing the Question between the Colonies and the Mother Country to a Crisis, pregnant with Mischief, to one or both.—He confess'd that he had drawn with the present Set of Men, as long as he thought they were actuated by private or public Virtue; that, however, neither his Temper, nor his Principles were such, as to co-operate with them long; that few were the Administrations in this Country, out of which, something good had not been extracted; but so uniformly erroneous had been the Measures of the present Set, that they had not, in a single Instance deviated from their destructive Plan, or made any the least Effort to restore the Harmony, or promote the Welfare of the People.—There they sit (said he) all in a row; pray Gentlemen come forward, & shew yourselves to your grateful Country,——Pointing at the same Time the slow moving Finger of Contempt to the Treasury Bench, and drawing the Attention and Laughter of the House upon them:——He then complain'd that notwithstanding his reiterated Applications for a certain Paper (the List of Pensions on the Civil List) it had not yet been produced; that in the last Session, his Majesty had thrown himself on the Bounty of Parliament to make good certain Deficiencies in that List; that his Parliament had not disappointed him. That that Rule which is invariably pursued in the Intercourse of private Life (when Money is demanded to furnish an Account) holds between the Sovereign and his People; and that when that Paper should be produced, it should be his Care, that it gave Birth to an Enquiry, which might cover some People with Confusion and Disgrace.——Lord C—e, as usual bellow'd under the Banner of Administration. He and Lord B-r——n have, for a series of Years let themselves to every Set, as they succeeded to Power, and thereby contrive to keep constantly in Place; as they know not how soon they may change their Masters they take care never to be personal; they act the parts assign'd them, and are merely the Parrots of the Premier's thought. It struck his Lordship, that it was his interest, on this Occasion, to do his Duty scantily; his Manner was therefore languid, and his Matter consisted of little more than a Recital of the Methods used by Opposition to procure the Petitions, and keep the Flame of Discontent alive.——Mr. C—nw-ll, on the other Side was clear, spirited and acrimonious; he avowed the having promoted and sign'd a Petition, and laugh'd at the idle Menaces, which the Ministers had formerly thrown out against those who should presume to set them on Foot.——Mr. A—t——y General declined, for the present, entering on the Merits of the Question. It was a Matter, he said alarmingly delicate, and on which, he had not, as yet, form'd a regular Opinion; that it would probably be the Subject of Enquiry, on a future Day, and for that future Day, he wou'd reserve himself: In the mean Time he thought it his Duty to communicate to the House the State of petitioning in his County, and the Arts by which, the Freeholders had been induced to sign.—Mr. O——w affirm'd that in S——y (the County which he had the Honour of representing) the Majority of those who were respectable for their Rank, Fortune or Probity, were averse to the Petition.——That generally speaking, the Commission of the Peace comprehended all such, and not one in Ten of those, had sign'd it—he then attempted a ludicrous Picture of the Petitioner's Meeting, to which he was by no Means equal, and failing in the Attempt,—expos'd himself to that Ridicule, which he had intended for them.——

Sir A····y A—y, in the strongest Terms, contradicted every Assertion of Mr. O—w's, he said, that to his certain Knowlege, the Majority of the Men of Property had signed, that he had labour'd at the Time under a severe Indisposition; but that (willing to express his Sense of this Breach in the Constitution) he had order'd the Petition to be brought to him, and had sign'd it on the Bed of Sickness; that whatever Doubts certain Crown Lawyers (looking at the At——y Ge——l,) might affect to entertain, relative to the Right of Petitioning, he avow'd his having sign'd, and if he should thereby incur any Penalty, that he was ready to stand forth a willing Victim; that the Respect which he had ever entertain'd for Mr. O—ow, made him feel a Degree of Concern at hearing him broach certain new Doctrines in that Day's Debate; that he fear'd they wou'd not be so soon forgotten, as he imagin'd, and that possibly their Consequence might affect him to the latest Period of his Life. ——Mr D G—y (Brother to the A——y G——r—l and Knight of the Shire of N——k) after going over the same Ground, which his Brother had beaten before him, suffered (in the Warmth of Declamation) an Expression, to escape him, which furnish'd the Leaders in Opposition with ample Matter for Animadversion; after mentioning the Petitioners in Terms of Supreme Contempt, "Shall, says he, the Repose of our Sovereign be disturb'd by the Cries of a *base born Herd*," He was instantly call'd to Order by S——t G—n, who asserted the Right of the Subject to Petition, obsery'd with Acrimony, on the Indecency of the Language held by that Gentleman, and was proceeding to move, that he should be brought to the Bar, and reprimanded for it, when, Mr. D- G--y desiring that the House would permit him to explain, lamented that having been called late in Life to the Service of his Country, he was not sufficiently conversant in the Language of Parliament, to express himself with Propriety on all Occasions, that that learned Gentleman's Profession, and the Course of his Studies, had enabled him to convey his Sentiments with Elegance and Precision, and that as his Conscience told him he intended well, he hoped the House wou'd overlook any Inaccuracy in his Language. This softened G--n so much, that he declin'd making the Motion tho' urg'd thereto by the whole Opposition.—Lord B-ll—s and many others avow'd their having been Active in promoting Petitions.——Intrench'd themselves behind the Bill of Rights, and other Declarations of the Legislature in Favour of the Subject's Right to Petition, and set Administration at Defiance.——Among those Mr. S—ff T———d was most violent, he said, he had with his whole Weight supported the Petition, and tho' not the first, he believed his was the third Name to it; but if it did not produce a proper Effect, that he wou'd be the *first* to sign a Remonstrance. He enter'd into a Detail of the Difficulties, into which, his public Spirit had led him, and gave us a History of about half an Hour, of which himself was the little Hero, "he was not form'd for the Bustle of Politics, that his Temper and his Talents were better suited to the Shade of private Life, but the daring Strides of those at the Helm, and the Exigencies of the Times had dragg'd him from his Retreat, and compell'd him to take an active Part. That the Esteem and Gratitude of his Fellow Citizens had cover'd him with Honours, which he had not courted; nay, which he had, wish'd to decline, that on such a Day the Inhabitants of B-- G-e Ward had cloth'd him with the Dignity of Alderman, and on another Day the Voice of the Livery had called him to the Office of S—ff." ——When this Egotist had gratified his Vanity, and disgusted even his own Party, Sir G——e S—lle arose, and with native Dignity, and conscious Integrity, submitted to the House his Conduct on this important Occasion; he said, that however dissatisfied with the daring Inroad which had been made on the Constitution, he had early resolv'd to be govern'd only by the Will of his Constituents, and that his Conduct should be such, that it might not be said, at a future Day, that he had been the first to sound the Alarm to the People:——That therefore, when the Decision of the House of Commons, in the Middlesex Election, had spread a general Consternation, and some Gentlemen of the most distinguish'd Rank and Fortune in his County, had desir'd him to join them in Application to the Sheriff, to call a Meeting, he had declined it, but promis'd if such Meeting should be call'd, that he would attend it; and if requir'd wou'd give them the History of that Transaction, and at the same Time submit to them (as was his Duty) the Part which he had taken on that Occasion in Parliament, as well as receive their Instructions for his future Conduct. He then answer'd an Objection of the A——y G——l, to the Amendment, which I forgot to state in its proper Place. It was this. How can we, (says he) take Notice of Discontents, of which we have no regular Parliamentary Knowledge, we have no Petitions before us, which speak these Discontents, (nor have they been adverted to in the Speech from the Throne) on this, Sir G—e observ'd, shall (says he) a Grand Jury from their own special Knowledge be permitted to present, what they consider as a Nusance, or an Offence, and shall not the Grand Inquest of the Nation speak the Grievances of the People, unless the Existence of their Grievance is prov'd according to all the little fetter'd Forms of the Courts below?——We have the best, we have the most authentic Knowledge of them, and it is for the Purpose of obtaining such Knowledge, as well as to inform ourselves what Burthens the People can bear, that we are suppos'd to return to our several Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in each Recess of Parliament.—Mr. R- y describ'd with Humour the State of Petitioning in his County, and express'd, his Surprise, that in the Rage of arraigning the Measures of the Ministry, the present Distemper among the Horn'd Cattle had not been ascrib'd to them.———Col. B—e spoke his Satisfaction at seeing so many Strangers Auditors at that Day's Debates, and his Surprise that some ministerial Tool had not (as usual) mov'd the House for their Exclusion, a Motion, which could be dictated only by a consciousness that certain Opinions would not bear the public Eye; How comes it, says he! that a Prince who ascended the Throne under so many Advantages, a Prince born and bred among us, the Virtues of whose private Life when Heir Apparent, the Affability of whose Deportment, and the Benignity of whose Countenance promis'd a Reign of Happiness and Tranquility, whose Accession was mark'd with Victory Abroad, and Unanimity at Home, should at this Day see his Throne surrounded with Murmurings and Complaints, the Affections of his People mouldering away from him, and thirteen millions of his Subjects in a Fever of Discontent in England, the Barriers of the Constitution broken down, and the People ripe for Insurrection? In Ireland, the Subject, from a Confidence on the good Faith of Government, affectionately and liberally granting their Money, then basely defrauded of every national Advantage, and the public Business left at a Stand by an untimely Prorogation. In America the Distractions multiplying daily, and the Affections of three millions of Subjects on that Continent alienated from the Crown, by the Inattention of Administration to their Complaints, and even their Confidence in our Promises lost, by the Fluctuation in our Councils. To what (said he) can this calamitous State of Things be ascrib'd, but to the invisible Finger of a Minister? for I cannot, said he, pointing to the Treasury Bench) be supposed to mean *that* wretched Row, who from behind directs the whole Machine of Government.——He then entertain'd the House with a late Speech of Lord B———t's to the Assembly of V——a, commenting as he read, on each Paragraph, and hanging his Lordship out to the Derision of the House; he next asserted that not only the Rights and Repose of the People were wantonly invaded at home, but that their foreign Interests, and the Honour of the British Flag, were pusilanimously sacrific'd by those at present in Power. He instanced France's having been tamely suffer'd to annex Corsica unalienably to her Crown, and affirm'd that he had good Grounds for believing, that since the Affair with the French Frigate in the Downs, an Intimation (if not absolute Orders) had been given to our Guard Ships and Cruisers, not to exact the Compliment of the Flag from the Ships of that Nation; at the same Time publickly calling on the gallant Admiral who presides in our Marine Department, to inform the House, whether any such Orders, or Intimation had been conveyed through him.—— H—ke with the Heart of a Lion in Action, has the Modesty and Timidity of a Virgin in Debate; he spoke in a low tremulous Voice, and was at such a Distance that I could not hear him,—I understood from those who did, that he disavowed any Knowledge of such Orders, that the Matter was now in Negociation between the two Courts, and he dar'd to affirm (he said) that the just Rights of the British Flag, would be asserted and Maintain'd by our Ministers.

Col. B—e complimented him, and said he was

confident that gallant Admiral would not lend the Sanction of his Name to any humiliating Conceſſion to the French Flag, and deſir'd that it might be underſtood, that when the matter ſhould be adjuſted between the two Courts, the Footing on which it reſted ſhould be ſubmitted to Parliament.

Lord North began with aſking Pardon of the Houſe for being ſo unmindful of his Duty, as not to have ſooner ſilenced that honourable Gentleman; that tho' he never wiſh'd to fetter the Freedom of Debate in that Houſe, there were ſome of the Gentleman's Aſſertions ſo diſreſpectful to Majeſty, ſo falſe, ſo ſubſtantially falſe, that ſtanding in the Place he did, it became his Duty to have call'd him early to Order. He ſaid, that if the Affections of his Majeſty's Subjects were alienated from him, it was not chargeable to his Miniſters, no, it was the Fruit of other Men's Labours, it was the Work of certain turbulent Spirits, the Abetters of Faction, and Diſturbers of public Repoſe; but the Fact was *not* ſo, for he would be bold to affirm, that except a few whoſe Hearts yern'd after the good Things in the Gift of the Crown, and an inconſiderable Body of the People who were ſpirited up by them, there was not a Subject in the 3 Kingdoms, whoſe Heart did not beat with as fervent a Zeal and Loyalty to the King at this Day, as on the Day of his Acceſſion. He proceeded to the Subject Matter of the Petitions, and enter'd largely into the Middleſex Buſineſs, I paid but little Attention to that Part of his Speech, for I think with Junius, that ſo much has been ſaid, and written on the Subject, that it is not in Inſpiration to throw a new Light on it; he ſhew'd the Diſproportion between the Petitioners and Non-petitioners; he affirm'd that there was no judging of the Number of the former, by the Number of Names to the ſeveral Petitions, for many had ſign'd, who had Property in ſeveral different Counties, and tho' a Man might have ten Freeholds, it was pretty clear, that he could have but one Opinion. He aſſur'd the Houſe, that it had not been at any Time the Intention of Adminiſtration to depart from a ſingle Claim, that regarded either the Intereſt or the Dignity of the Nation; and pledg'd himſelf to them, that ſo long as his Voice had any Weight in his Majeſty's Councils, the Claim of France to Corſica ſhould not be recognized, nor ſhould the national Honour ſuffer any the leaſt Debaſement.—In the Speech of Sir Benjamin Rudier which Mr. Dowdeſwell had read early in the Debate, Sir Benjamin had ſaid, that the Miniſtry of his Day had rung a fearful Knell all over England. Lord North obſerving upon this, admitted the ringing of ſuch a Knell in the preſent Times, and ſaid the Supporters of the Bill of Rights had ſent Ringers for the Purpoſe into every Pariſh in England.—He follow'd Mr. Dowdeſwell thro' the whole Speech Parapragh by Paragraph with wonderful Addreſs wreſting it to his own Meaning; and ſhewing how totally inaplicapable it was to the preſent Times. * With reſpect to America, he ſaid it was his firſt and moſt ardent Wiſh, to heal the Differences unhappily ſubſiſting, between it and the Mother Country, and if any Man, either with the Miniſtry, or againſt them, would ſtand forth and point out any Method, by which, it might be effected without Diſhonour or Injury to either, he wou'd regard him as his greateſt Benefactor, and the beſt Friend to his Country.—He concluded with lamenting the Difficulties of His own Situation, that at any Seaſon it was not an eligible Thing to relinquiſh all the Comforts of domeſtic Life for the ſtormy Path of Politics,—but that, at preſent, Faction arraign'd every Meaſure of Government, with more than uſual Boldneſs, and Queſtions of the moſt alarming Magnitude between Great-Britain and its Dependencies, were daily agitated, both within and without Doors; a Situation, ſuch as his, became leſs enviable than ever,—Col. B—e, aroſe to explain.—He maintained that he had *not* ſaid that the Hearts of *all* his Majeſty's Subjects had been alienated from him,—that he could never have harbour'd ſuch an Idea, for that the Minority to which he had the Honour of belonging proved the contrary, but to remove all Doubt, he deſired that if any Member had taken the Trouble to commit his Words to Paper, he might inform this Houſe what they were. Mr. D- G—y (Brother to the late Lord Si———d) inform'd the Houſe that he had paid particular Attention to the Honourable Gentleman, and that he had ſaid that the Affections of thirteen Millions of the People were alienated from his Majeſty. To this B—e, replied, that he did not know *that Gentleman*, but that be he who he would, his own Aſſertion was of equal Authority with his. D- G--y warmly rejoin'd, that he might know him *when and where* he pleas'd; and the Matter began to wear a ſerious Aſpect, when the Sp—r interpoſ'd, and Mr. S——ff S——ge (who ſat immediately behind B—e contradicted by his Teſtimony, the Aſſertions of both L—d N—h and D- G—y—, — S——t G—n ſaid but little on the Occaſion. In Anſwer to Mr. O——w's Aſſertion, that very few, in the Commiſſion of the Peace in his County, or in Middleſex, had ſign'd,—he obſerv'd that was he to deſcribe a reſpectable Character in either of thoſe Counties, and was he to conclude with ſaying that he was in the Commiſſion, he ſhould expoſe himſelf to the Laughter of Mankind: He then prov'd that in the Counties more remote from the Capital, particularly in Devonſhire, where Men of Character and Fortune condeſcended to act as Juſtices, by far the greateſt Part had ſigned.

L—d G—y ſaid, that he look'd back with the deepeſt Regret to the Vote, which he had given on the 8th of laſt May, that he had ſince that, conſider'd the matter with the moſt ſerious Attention, and according to the beſt Judgment he was capable of forming, he had by dividing as he did, on that Day aſſiſted in overturning the Conſtitution of his Country; that with this Conviction upon his Mind, he owed it to his Character, he owed it to his Peace of Mind, no longer to ſupport the Meaſures of ſuch an Adminiſtration; he wiſhed however (for the Peace of the Nation) that ſome milder healing Meaſure than a Diſſolution of Parliament might be adopted.———At this Time the Houſe of Lords being up, and the Queſtion being carried by the Miniſtry againſt L—d C———m's Amendment 100 to 36, the Lords T——le and L——n came down to the Houſe of Commons, when ſeeing them much crowded and incommoded at the Bar, I prevailed on a Friend of mine to give a Seat to one, and I reſign'd mine to the other; from this time to the End of the Debate, which was about two Hours, I heard ſo little and ſo indiſtinctly, that I cannot venture to report it.——The Speakers were M G——lle, Sir F—r N——n, Mr. B——e, Ld. B———n, Mr. S——r G——l, and Mr. D——n, who cloſed the Debate.——Of what the two firſt ſaid I did not hear a ſingle Sentence. Before B—ke aroſe, the Argumentative Part of the Debate had been exhauſted, and he had only the Field of Imagination to range in, but every finer Flower in that Field he cull'd; his Elocution was ſo refined, that my Attention could not follow him, nor can my Memory retain or my Language do juſtice to what fell from him.—He enter'd deeply into the wretched Policy of our Conduct to the Colonies, gave a ſhort Hiſtory of the claſhing Syſtems, purſued not only by the three ſucceſſive Adminiſtrations, but by the preſent Set in Power.—With reſpect to America, he read to the Houſe an Anſwer of L—d B——t's to an Addreſs of the Aſſembly of V——a, commenting as he read, in ſuch a Manner as to raiſe at his L—p's Expence, the longeſt and loudeſt Laugh, I ever heard in any Houſe of Parliament. The boldeſt thing that I heard in the whole Debate fell from him. It was this. The ſtrong Grounds (ſays he) on which the *K—s Friends* (as yonder Gentlemen are pleas'd to call themſelves pointing to the Treaſury Bench) make their Stand, is, that the Majority of the People of England are not Diſcontented, and that the preſent Petitions do not ſpeak the Senſe of the People at large, wretched unaccountable infatuation. Can nothing ſhort of a Rebellion, flaſh Conviction on them?-In the Caſe of that miſguided unhappy Prince Charles the Firſt, does not his own Hiſtorian Clarendon tell us, that at a Time when three fourths of the People were zealouſly and affectionately attach'd to his Perſon, he ſuffered Death by the Hands of the Executioner before the Windows of his own Palace?——L—d B——n attempted to reſcue his Friend L—d B——rt, from the Contempt and Ridicule to which B—ke and B——re, had expoſed him; but finding that he was not likely to ſucceed, like a true Friend, the Griefs which he cou'd not remedy, he ſhar'd.—" *Quid mea Carminæ poſſunt* ? The brighteſt Part of his Eulogium on his Friend was (I think) that "he was well inform'd that his L—d—p was well received by the People of the firſt Faſhion in V——a."—Mr. S——r G——l aſſigned Motives, that did him Honour, for deſerting Adminiſtration, and Mr. D—n cloſed the Debate, with ſome *nothing*, which neither deſerv'd, nor had the Attention of the Houſe. The Queſtion was put a little before Two in the Morning, and Adminiſtration carried it againſt the Amendment 254 to 138.

* *The Extract is as follows.*

His Majeſty is wiſer than thoſe that have adviſed him, and cannot but be ſenſible of their deſtructive counſels, which ring a doleful knell over the whole kingdom. Theſe men talk loudly of the King's Service, and yet have evidently done none but their own; they ſpeak highly of the King's Power, but they have made it a miſerable weakening to the King and Kingdoms; they have exhauſted the King's revenue, and ſpent vaſt ſums of money waſtefully and dangerouſly; ſo that more money, without other counſels, will be but a ſwift deſtruction; they always bring things to an extremity, and make that extremity the reaſons of their next actions, ſeven times worſe than the former, which is the preſent caſe; they have almoſt ſpoiled the beſt conſtituted government in the world both for ſovereignty and liberty, a proportional mixture of which makes the happieſt for ſtrength and duration; they have unmannerly caſt all their projects upon the King, which no wiſe good Miniſter of State ever did, and have not ſuffered his Majeſty to appear in his native goodneſs." The whole of this ſpeech is to be found in Rufworth's Collections.

LONDON,

Feb. 23. Wedneſday L—— N—— moved in a Political Society, for an addreſs to his M———, that he will be pleaſed to give orders for all the papers that have been received, relateing to the ſeveral aſſociations formed on the Continent, to be laid before them.

SALEM, *April* 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated February 17, 1770.

"The Affair of the Revenue Acts comes on again in the Houſe next Wedneſday, the 21ſt Inſt. and it ſeems now pretty generally believed that a Repeal will take Place; and that the Article of Tea will be included; but if it ſhould, it is apprehended that it will be ſaddled here with at leaſt an Equivalent. We hope however a little Time will now inform us what we have to expect."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated February 24, 1770.

"We have now the Mortification to acquaint you that the Conſideration of the American Acts in the Houſe is again poſtponed to the 5th of March; and whether that will be deciſive or not, Time can only diſcover. Theſe repeated Delays are extremely diſagreeable, while we are kept in ſuch an uneaſy Suſpence. If not determined on ſoon, the Spring ſhipping will be totally ruined."

BOSTON,

April 23. On Friday Morning laſt came on before the Supreme Court, the Trial of Ebenezer Richardſon, and George Willmot, indicted for the Murder of Chriſtopher Snider, on the 22d of February laſt.——The Trial laſted till near Midnight, when the Jury withdrew, and the Court was adjourned till next Morning at ſeven o'Clock; at eight o'Clock, the Jury returned into Court, and gave in their Verdict,—Richardſon GUILTY, Wilmot NOT GUILTY.

On Tueſday laſt the houſe of repreſentatives, by a majority of 70 out of 74 votes, made choice of John Hancock, Eſq; to be ſpeaker pro tempore, for the preſent ſeſſion, and during the bodily indiſpoſition of Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and having preſented him to the Lieut. Governor for his approbation; his Honour was pleaſed to diſapprove of him.——Whereupon the next day the houſe by a diviſion of 84 to 10, made choice of James Warren of Plymouth, Eſq; and his Honour upon his being preſented, was pleaſed to approve of the choice.

It gives great ſatisfaction to the town to find the trade have ſo ſtrictly adhered to the non-importation agreement—Scarce a ſingle perſon that came into it have yet broke it; and out of ſix veſſels lately arrived from England, there does not appear to be more than half one load of goods contrary to agreement, great part of which are goods belonging to other maritime towns, and the remainder were imported chiefly by thoſe few who refuſed from the firſt coming into the non-importation agreement with the reſt of the trade, in number about a dozen, all whom, or as many as will not voluntarily houſe ſuch goods under the immediate care of the committee of inſpection, there to remain till the acts are repealed, will, we hear, be advertiſed in next Thurſday's paper, and after that, in all the other papers, for two years without intermiſſion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated February 27.

"Leſt the Government ſhould, after all, ſuffer this month's packet to proceed before the American affairs are finally ſettled, I have thought proper to make uſe of it, juſt to acknowledge the receipt of your favour.—It has been reported theſe few days paſt, with pretty great confidence, that all the duties would be repealed; the only one that has all along been objected to, being that on tea, which, it ſeems, is to be henceforward paid here. This is all the account I can now give you on the ſubject, which will, in all probability, be determined in a few days, the conſideration of it being fixed for Wedneſday next, and I apprehend there will be no further delay, if they mean really to give it up. I am ſtill in hopes of ſending you good news, and ſhall write fully by ſome of the Philadelphia-men, who are waiting with great impatience."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated February 16.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that the Miniſtry are not diſpoſed to repeal the act of the 7th of the preſent King, otherwiſe than partialy; they will agree to the repeal of the duties on colours, glaſs and paper, but will not take off the duty on tea; they intend to reſerve that as a neſt-egg. This proceeding will not ſatisfy the Americans, nor are we in buſineſs pleaſed at it. We have remonſtrated, but it ſeems to little purpoſe; the breach, inſtead of being healed, will, I am afraid, become wider."

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 7.

"Political matters here are in a very convulſed ſtate; the Minority in parliament which conſiſts of the firſt men of fortune and family in the kingdom, will ſoon ('tis expected) get the better of the Majority. Should that be the caſe, exemplary puniſhment will be made of ſome capital offenders to the ſtate, and lay open ('tis ſuppoſed) ſuch ſcenes of villainy as was never known in this or any age.—Junius a bold ſpirited writer, even bolder and more circumſtantial than ever was the North Briton, has at laſt effected (to the great joy of the whole kingdom) the removal of the Duke of Grafton. It happened thus,..... Junius in one of his laſt letters, accuſes the Duke of having given to Col. Burgoyne, a lucrative poſt under government, in compenſation for his loſſes at the Preſton election, which election with the Colonel's ſubſequent trial at the King's Bench for a riot, it ſeems had pretty well emptied his pockets, this poſt the Col. immediately ſold to raiſe caſh;—what does Grafton do, (when he found he was publickly attacked in a recent tranſaction of which he too well knew the truth) but propoſe to the privy council, the burning of this odious accuſatory letter by the hands of the common hangman; one of the Lords preſent at the board, then got up and ſaid, he was much of the noble Duke's ſentiments with reſpect to the inflammatory part of the letter, but could not think of conſigning the letter to the flames unheard in its merits; that the letter in queſtion accuſed the Duke of an high corruption, that therefore it was neceſſary the Duke ſhould

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NEW-YORK,
Extract of a Letter from London, to
February 9, 1770.

"I am very ſorry to find by the p
your Town juſt at this Time of Parli
in ſo great a State of Confuſion, which
gives Joy to our Enemies.——Judge Liv
is looked upon here as a maſterly Perf
I had had a Dozen ſent to me by one
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Extract of another Letter from London, d

"About ten Days ago the followi
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"Our Friends expect only a partial Re
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goes a begging!---It is well known, that
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To be ſold very cheap, for ready M
JAMES BEEKMAN
The following GOODS, vi
BROAD-cloths, Germa
halfthick, ſtriped flannel, everlaſtings
tinets, durants, tammies, croſs barr'd an
ſtrip'd camblets and denoys, callimaneoes,
cambletees, broad camblets, ſilk graunets;
cottons, ſtrip'd hollands, cotton gowns,
galiz, princes linen, clouting and napk
linens; mens worſted cotton and thread
girls ditto, worſted, thread, ſilk and ſam
and cruel, bed bunts and bed ticks, ſhell
thickſet, breeches patterns, fans, necklace
an aſſortment of metal and mohair buttons,
tapes, mohair, Leghorn hats, thread and b
and white gauze handkerchiefs, piſtol lawns
handkerchiefs, ſpotted and clear lawn; rib
callicoes and chintzes, ſilk ferrets, narrow
modes, peelong, velvet ducapes and fi
figured ſattin; Scotch and darning threa
pewter tea pots, warendorps, cloves, hyſo
tea; a parcel of china. N. B. Said Beek
vacant lots of ground, in the north and out
will leaſe out very cheap.

BOLTO
BEGS Leave to inform th
that he will remove on the firſt of
Houſe near the Exchange, to the City Arms
Way, kept at preſent by Mr. George Burns
Stables will be thoroughly repaired, and mad
as poſſible, for the reception of company.
He returns his humble Thanks to thoſe
have hitherto indulged him with their Favo
begs the Continuance of it.
The Houſe he now lives in, is now to be
Years from the firſt of May, moſt of the R
painted, paper'd, &c. &c. It will be found
for a Merchant.

clear himself of that act before the board (which he doubted not his Dukeship could, to their satisfaction) previous to the Board's proceeding; this being seconded by the members present, and finding his party tottering in the Lower House, on the question, whether the law of parliament was not higher than the law of the land, in the case of John Wilkes, Esq; he immediately retired in a passion and that night resign'd all his employments. Lord North has his place at the head of the Treasury who is by no means liked---the other parts of the late junto are soon expected to give way, in short every thing is in confusion at the west end of the town. By way of addition, I must inform you, that 'tis now a fact universally agreed to, that the last peace was purchased by enormous and extensive bribery; every tool had his finger in the sweetened pye. 'Tis thought if the Minority get the better, that this wound will be probed to the bottom."

NEW-YORK, May 3:

Extract of a Letter from London, to New-York, dated February 9, 1770.

"I am very sorry to find by the public Prints, that your Town just at this Time of Parliament's sitting, is in so great a State of Confusion; which you may be sure gives Joy to our Enemies.——Judge Livingston's Address is looked upon here as a masterly Performance.—I wish I had had a Dozen sent to me by one of the Merchant Ships."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated Feb. 8, 1770.

"About ten Days ago the following Question was moved in the House of Commons, to resolve "That "this House in the Exercise of its Judicature, in Matters "of Election, is bound to judge according to the Law of "the Land, and the known and established Law and "Custom of Parliament, which is Part thereof."——The Debates lasted till two in the Morning.——Most of the good Speakers were on the Side of the Minority, who handled the Ministry in the severest Terms;—at last, not choosing to risk their very Existence upon a Division, they moved for the previous Question, in which they were so hard run, as to have but a Majority of 44, notwithstanding the whole Influence of the Court was exerted.——By this Trick of Ministry, the Point was not determined, but the Minority will bring it on again, and are resolved not to quit or give up. On the 2d Instant, the same Question had been moved in the Lords House, and was warmly debated till Midnight.——I could not get in, but Col. Barre says, Lord Chatham was greater than ever; he spoke three Times, and I am told quoted Judge Livingston's Speech to your House, and paid him great Encomiums. The Matter ended in the Commons House.——Notwithstanding this Resolution, Lord Chatham intends bringing on the same Question again, and will take no Notice of the Resolution, it being repugnant to Law.

"Our Friends expect only a partial Repeal of the Revenue Acts; Lord Hillsborough having declared his Sentiments repeatedly, that only Paper, Glass and Colours, should be included in the Repeal, they being anti-commercial, but that Tea ought to continue as a wise and proper Duty.——They mean to preserve the Act as a Test, and perhaps endeavour to bring the single Point of Right into Question, which if they go out, will be then left for their Successors to settle, who they think must either use severe Methods, or give up the Honour and Dignity of Parliament.——If the American Merchants can be stedfast for one Year longer, and adhere to the Non-Importation Agreement strictly, there is no Doubt but that all Things will turn out much more to their Advantage finally, than if they had now gained their Point, with Regard to the total Repeal of the one Act now complained of.——Should the Minority come in, they have promised so much, that it is to be hoped we shall have an enlarged and more permanent System established, than has yet been thought of.—Mr. ——, thinks there will be a Change soon. The Chancellor's Place goes a begging:---It is well known, that Mr. Yorke, who broke his Word by accepting it at the Importunity of the **** put an End to his own Life with a Pen-Knife."

To be sold very cheap, for ready Money, at

JAMES BEEKMAN's Store,

The following GOODS, viz.

BROAD-cloths, German serge, halfthick, striped flannel, everlastings, shalloons, ratinets, durants, tammies, cross barr'd and strip'd stuffs, strip'd camblets and denoys, callimancoes, Irish camblets, cambletees, broad camblets, silk grasetts; yard wide strip'd cottons, strip'd hollands, cotton gowns, checked linens; galix, princes linen, clouting and napkin diaper, Irish linens; mens worsted cotton and thread hose, boys and girls ditto, worsted, thread, silk and lamb mitts, worsted and cruel, bed bunts and bed ticks, shelloes, fustians and thickset, breeches patterns, fans, necklaces; cotton laces, an assortment of metal and mohair buttons, sleeve buttons; tapes, mohair, Leghorn hats, thread and blond lace, black and white gauze handkerchiefs, pistol lawns, bordered lawn handkerchiefs, spotted and clear lawn; ribbons, girls stays, callicoes and chintzes, silk ferrets, narrow Persian, figured modes, peelong, velvet ducapes and striped lutestring, figured sattin; Scotch and darning thread, cotton caps, pewter tea pots, warendorps, cloves, hyson and shousong tea; a parcel of china. N. B. Said Beekman has sundry vacant lots of ground, in the north and out-wards, which he will lease out very cheap. 24 27

BOLTON,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that he will remove on the first of May, from his House near the Exchange, to the City Arms, in the Broad-Way, kept at present by Mr. George Burns; the House and Stables will be thoroughly repaired, and made as convenient as possible, for the reception of company.

He returns his humble Thanks to those Gentlemen who have hitherto indulged him with their Favour, and earnestly begs the Continuance of it.

The House he now lives in, is now to be LET for two Years from the first of May, most of the Rooms are new painted, paper'd, &c. &c. It will be found well adapted for a Merchant.

Broad-Street, 9th April, 1770.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE, &c.

Established the 11th of June, 1764.

By JOHN C. KNAPP.

WHO assures the PUBLIC of his constant Study and Endeavour, to serve them on all Occasions, to the utmost of his Power and Ability, particularly in giving the most candid Opinion and Advice in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on those satisfactory Reasons, which must often prevent the commencing and defending such Suits, as can only be productive of Trouble and Expence, many Times (to Persons in low circumstances) utter Ruin.

Deeds and other Writings carefully perused, and full Satisfaction given, as to their Validity.

Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or elsewhere, in which many have experienced the Utility of this Office.——Executors and Administrators instructed in the due execution of their Office, whereby those Ill-conveniencies may be avoided, which often arise from the Want of Knowledge therein.——Seafaring men and Strangers, who for Want of proper Advice, fall into various Difficulties, will be particularly assisted.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind; Memorials, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended.——Considerable Sums of Money at most Times to be had, for the discounting good Bills, Bonds, or Notes, on Bottomry, and all other weighty Securities.——The general business of this office duly executed on the usual easy Fees, and the most immediate Dispatch.

A very convenient House to be let in Broad-street, at a low Rent Inquire above. 24 27

Remains for SALE, at

WILLIAM NEILSON's STORE,

In Great Dock-Street,

A large Assortment of the following GOODS,

Cheap for READY MONEY.

DEEP and light blue, black, white, green, red, scarlet, brown, coffee, crimson, snuff, and drab coloured shalloons; black sattinets, gold and brown superfine millinets, blue and bloom do. yellow and bloom do. yellow and brown do. orange and brown do. scarlet and bloom do. white and green do. yellow and green do. white and blue do. green and garnet do. a great variety of stript and printed linens and cottons, gold and red cross barr'd do. gold and blue do. garnet and copper-plate work'd do. red and black flower'd linens; cotton chintzes, two blues and gold colour'd do, flower'd and border'd printed handkerchiefs, black Barcelona do. sewing silks of all colours, taylors threads of the best quality, hair bindings, buttons; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 swanskin blankets; dark and light grey, brown, green, blue, crimson, red, scarlet, buff, coffee and brick colour'd 7-4, and 8-4 coatings; dark and light grey, brown, blue, green, scarlet, crimson and drab colour'd 7-4 and 8-4 naps; dark grey, brown, claret, coffee and mix'd frizes and ratteens; mix'd brown, drab and cloth colour'd double milled linseys and narrow cloths; also choice butter in firkins, &c. 16 28

N. B. The above goods will be sold on as low terms, as before the non-importation took place.

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality to any made in Europe.——

ALSO,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

To be SOLD, by

NICHOLAS BOGART,

In the Broad-Way, near Ofwego-Market;

LOndon long pipes, TD
A variety of Scot's thread, by the ounce or pound,
Scot's snuff in bladders, or by the lb.
Felt hats, men and boys castor ditto,
White Chapel round and square pointed needles,
Knitting needles, Jews harps,
Horn combs, and ivory fine teeth'd ditto,
Pastboard and silk stay laces,
Cruels and English worsteds,
Calicoes, stampt linen and cottons, white calicoes,
Muslins and French cottons,
Long lawns, cambricks, and Plain lawns,
A variety of thread laces, and Darning threads,
Ell & yard wide plain gauze,
Ell black gauze, love and love ribbons,
Silk and leather womens gloves,
Worsted and leather womens mits
Holland bedticks, 7-4 and 6-4 bunts,
Best China cups and saucers,
Poplins, worsted damasks, & Cambletts,
Black and coloured India taffeties,
Black English taffeties and Persians,
Sarsenets, various colours,
Knee garters, various colours,
Broad-cloths of various colours and prices,
Bath rugs, rateens, frized, and half thicks,
Penistons, flannels, long ells,
German serges,
Rateens, shalloons, durants,
Calimancoes, tammies, variety of shags, velvets,
Everlastings, serge de nismes,
Satinets,
Stocking patterns, variety of Sewing silks,
Buttons, twist, coloured Thread, buckram,
Coat bindings, quality bindings, silk ferrets,
Galoons, yellow canvas for working samplers,
Writing paper, ink-powder, and primers,
Psalters, Dilworth's spelling books,
New testaments and bibles,
Dutch folio bibles,
A variety of Dutch books for teaching children,
Yard, 13-8, 6-4, and 7-8 checks,
Nankeens, by the piece,
Hoses, Bristol, Irish, and childrens shoes,
Soushong and bohea tea,
Cotton,
Pepper, coffee, chocolate, and powder blue,
Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and mace,
Also, a complete set of tinmans tools. 16 28

TO BE SOLD.

SUNDRY lots of land, situate, lying and being, in the County of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's River, at a place, known by the name of the Half-Moon. Any person or Persons, inclinable to purchase any of the aforesaid lots, may apply to Goshon G. Van Schaick, living in the city of Albany, by whom an indisputable title will be given. 24 27

TO BE LET,

From the first of MAY next,

A House on Golden-Hill, with three Fire Places. Inquire of THOMAS PEARSALL, Who has so dispose of,

A Quantity of Hams and Pork,—

ALSO,

West-India RUM and COTTON. 24 2

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

AT

Ogdens, Laight, & Company's

VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,

Newark, East New-Jersey,

ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other castings usually made at their furnaces; such as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various sizes, potash kettles and sugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, Bath stoves for burning coal, iron stoves for work-shops and ships cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and sizes, half hundred and smaller weights. As their metal is of the best quality, and the construction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the most improved; their ware is equal if not superior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general superior to English hammers, &c.

Any person wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his store in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at the furnace in Newark, New-Jersey, castings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above persons. N. B. Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

LATELy imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.
Best twist and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, silk laces,
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace;
Gauses and gauze handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different sizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different sizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Persians, taffaties and lutestrings, modes, pelongs & sattins of all colours.
Fans or sabbath-day coolers;
All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worsted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Men's stout shoes.
Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Best raisins in casks,
Good snuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of millinary in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, cartridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture; Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1770.

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to raise and rising in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. 10—

Mr. HOLT,

By inserting the following queries in your next Journal, you'll greatly oblig your humble servant.

AMERICANUS.

Query 1st. WHETHER the first formation of the *Sons of Liberty*, into a society did not commence in 1765 previous to the time fixed for the Stamp Act's taking place in America?

Qu. 2d. Whether the design of the Sons of Liberty thus formed into a society, was not *if possible* to prevent that unconstitutional act's being carried into execution? At the same time to support government, and assist magistracy to the utmost of their power?

Qu 3d. Whether J--n M—n S—, T—s S—h, W—m L—g—n, P. R. L—g—n, or J--n V. C---t--dt, were at that time looked upon as Sons of Liberty? Whether they or either of them ever frequented the meetings of that virtuous society, who so nobly signalized themselves in defence of *American freedom*?

Qu. 4th. Who was the gentleman that publickly declared at Albany in June 765, that the resolves of the house of *Burgesses* of the dominion of *Virginia*, claiming an exemption from internal taxation by the parliament of *Great-Britain*, was high-treason?

Qu. 5th. Whether the same gentleman did not continue in the same mind, and declare in publick company, in April 1765, at the house of *James Ackland*, at Corlaer's Hook, that the said resolves were *if not* high treason, nearly bordering upon it, and that he could prove it?

Qu 6th. Whether a certain gentleman who now assumes the title of a Son of Liberty, did not at a meeting of the law society, in October 1765, press in the strongest manner, the necessity and expediency of taking the stamps, and insist that an opposition to *any* act of parliament was unjustifiable and not to be countenanced?

Qu. 7th. Whether the same gentleman upon being then told that numbers of the inhabitants would oppose the distribution of the stamps, did not declare that he utterly despised and was not in the least afraid of what could be done by an *infamous and rascally mob*?

Qu 8th. Who did that gentleman mean by an *infamous and a rascally mob*? The Sons of Liberty or not?

Qu 9th. Whether A------r M'D--g'l, the *now* pretended Son of Liberty, and patriot, ever appeared in those *perilleus times*, among that very respectable society, who by their spirited conduct, worthily obtained and justly merited the appellation of *Sons of Liberty*?

Qu. 10th. Whether the real Sons of Liberty, ever looked upon A——r M'D——l, as a brother! Or ever placed or reposed any trust or confidence in him?

Qu. 11th. Whether I——S——s, has not frequently and repeatedly declared in divers publick company, that A——r M'D——l, was not a Son of Liberty? That he was a fellow unknown to the fraternity? A rotten hearted villain! That he had never been trusted but once, and that he was then suspected of betraying the glorious cause, in which the *patriotick Sons* were engaged?

Qu 12th Whether a certain gentleman in Novemb- 1768, did not press to have a very worthy Son of Liberty, who made a short speech to the people upon burning the effigies of G——r B—d, and S—— f G——f, prefented for libelling the government?

Qu. 13th. Whether I--c S——s, has not often declared that he was *ill treated, insulted* and *bullyed* by J—n M—n S—t, and some others at a meeting held at Bolton and Sigel's in 1765 and even taxed with being an enemy to government, because he urged the necessity of doing business without stamps?

Qu. 14th Whether a certain *demure counsellor* did not declare before A——r M'D——l, was discovered to be the author of the libel, for which he now stands charged, that the author of that paper was a *fool*? That every line in the piece was libellous? And that the *fellow* to use his own expressions, had not even *cunning enough to turn a single sentence*?

Qu. 15th. Why has that gentlemen altered his sentiments since M'D—l has been discovered to be the author?

Qu 16th. Whether three fourths of the inhabitants of this city, do not look upon M'D---l, as a *mock patriot!* An *enemy to government!* And a fellow that ought to be severely punished?

Qu. 17th. Whether a great majority *of the real and true Sons of Liberty*, who formed themselves into a society, in 1765, do not disclaim all kind of acquaintance with M'D—l, and so far from receiving him as a *Son of Liberty*, esteem him *the tool* of *Party*, a *son of sedition*, and *a fower of sedition*?

Qu. 18th. Whether I—c S—s, ever thought of joining the minority, until the assembly refused to turn out Mr. Charles, the colony agent at his request and to appoint a friend of his, one S—re, *a young giddy foolish extravagant coxcomb*?

Qu. 19th. Whether I—c S—s, has not been handsomely rewarded by the city members, in an appointment to a very lucrative office? And let him lay his hand upon his heart, and upon the word of a *churchman*, declare whether he did not promise to use his utmost interest to procure that office for Abraham De La Montaingne? And whether upon his application for the same, he ever once mentioned the name of De La Montaingne?

Qu. 20th. Whether the very persons with whom I—c S—s, now *herds*, did not oppose his appointment to that office? do every thing in their power to prevent it in the assembly, and finally join in a petition to the C——l, praying that I—c S——s's name might be struck out of the bill and another appointed? And whether the hon. S—r, of the house P——p L—g—n, Esq; was not at the head of the opposition against the appointment of S—s?

A CARD.

AMERICANUS presents his compliments to John Morin Scott, And since he has in a late publication taken the subject matter of the 4th and 5th queries to himself, Americanus desires the said John Morin Scott, to give the world a full true and honest account of what he declared in the two company's alluded to in the said 4th and 5th queries, and lest the two conversations should again be blended together, and answered by John Morin Scott, in the confused hypocritical Oliverian and unintelligible manner, in which he on Thursday the 19th *April*, glossed over queries of a similar nature, put by Americanus's honest friend, Plain-truth, the questions are now put separately and plainly, and John Morin Scott, is desired to answer them fully, clearly and distinctly, and that without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, for if John Morin Scott, will not openly and publickly relate the truth, Americanus will be under a necessity of taking and publishing affidavits, in order to convince the American world, and particularly the Sons of Liberty how friendly the sentiments of John Morin Scott, were to Liberty, in the years 1765, and 1766, previous to the taking place, and repeal of the Stamp-Act.

Mr. HOLT,

In your Paper of the 19th Instant, we have this Account.

"BOSTON, April 9th.

"LAST Saturday the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judi- "dicature, sitting in this Town, were pleased to admit "to Bail, Ed. Manwarring, J. Monroe, &c. indicted for "Murder on the terrible Evening of the 5th of last Month. "Query. By what System of Laws did the Court admit those "Persons to Bail?"

In Answer to this Question, I presume, Lord Mansfield of London, was their Precedent, who admitted Bail to the—— Murderers of ALLEN and CLARK, the former of which, was murdered in St. George's Fields, and the other at Brentford, in England, which have been fully expatiated on, in the News Papers already, therefore, I shall only observe, the character, that that Noble Lord had for so doing, and in Consequence thereof, the true Prophesy of the People.

"Judge Jeffery's revived, Lord Mansfield Bails Murder

"This is done to see how easy, the People will be under this "Injustice, and if tolerably easy, the MURDERERS will abso- "lutely be acquitted." *And this Prophesy came to pass.*

New-York, April 21, 1770

THE imposition of a tax upon goods imported from Great Britain to her Colonies, altho' a palpable violation of their most sacred rights, was not more injurious to them, than in itself impolitic, absurd and detrimental to Great Britain, herself; Yet, notwithstanding the absurdity of the measure, the contrivers of it had cunning enough to lay the tax upon articles so necessary to us, that it was with reason supposed we could not do without them and therefore should be compelled by our wants, to submit to the imposition.

The resolutions of the colonies to stop importation from Great Britain, till she retracted her unjust claims, was judiciously calculated to answer the end, but defective in making provision for a supply of the necessary articles by other means.——If this supply cannot be obtained, for articles of absolute necessity, it is impossible that our agreement for non-importation should long subsist or answer the end proposed. It is incumbent therefore, upon every one who is a friend to the design, and would preserve the rights and liberties of his country, to give all possible encouragement to the manufactures among ourselves, of those necessary articles on which Great Britain has imposed duties. Among these articles none is more necessary and considerable than paper,——nor more easily supplied, among our selves, if proper encouragement is given,—encouragement that it is in every one's power to give,—to the paper makers ——Without rags it is impossible for them to supply us with paper,—There are rags abundantly sufficient for the purpose, if people would only be at the pains to save them —The value to each person is such a trifle, they do not think it worth while, but they should not save them merely for the value to themselves, but from a principle of love to their country,—if they were even to give them to the paper makers, they would find their account in the service they would do their country, in whose welfare their own is involved. The little that every one might contribute to this article, would raise a quantity sufficient to answer the end,—And surely those who will not be at the pains of this little service, cannot be friends to their country, nor expect to be so esteemed.

☞ Ready Money given for CLEAN RAGS, by JOHN KEATING, Who makes and sells Writing and Printing Paper, &c.

PUBLIC *Notice is hereby given, to such Creditors of John Leversege, late of the City of New-York Ship-Wright, as have any Demands on the Money that was attached at Curacoa, for the said John Leversege's Moiety of the Fishing Smack sold at that Island; that the Subscriber hath lately received the neat Proceeds of the said Sale, in order to distribute the same among such of the said John Leversege's Creditors, as had Demands on the said Smack, for whose Benefit the said Money was attached: The said Creditors are therefore hereby desired to bring in their Accounts to the Subscriber, properly attested, by the Tenth Day of May next, at the said Money received, will on that Day be distributed among such of the Creditors, as shall have then rendered in their Accounts; and such as do neglect to comply with this Notification, will be excluded from any Dividend, of which they are desired to take Notice, this 6th Day of April, 1770.*

SAMUEL VAN HORNE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE House and Garden, at the North Side of Staten-Island, where Mr Holland lately lived, and from 5 to 25 Acres of Land, good for Pasture and Mowing; the Situation extremely pleasant, Fish and Oysters at the Door, in great Plenty, the House is fit for a Gentleman.——Also 60 or 70 Acres of exceeding good Wood Land within one Mile and a Half of the Landing, at the North-Side, is for Sale: For farther Particulars, inquire of Joshua Mercereau, Ship-Wright, near the Premises.

SHRUB of the best Quality and choice fresh Orange Juice, fit for making Punch; likewise the best Tent Wine in Bottles, to be sold by JOHN LAMB, on Cruger's Wharf. 68—

A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or

At the Sign of the
Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.
London and Bristol crown window glass of all sizes, as large as 27 by 22 inches.
Coach and plate glass.
Painters and Limners Colours, mix'd or unmix'd.
Varnish of all kinds,—Jappaners articles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article belonging to dying.
Fullers articles,——Founders and smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—Foil and stones, &c for Jewellers,—London and hard metal pewter,—Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of genuine patented Medicines, warranted, and Shop Furnitures.

☞ N B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store.*

ALSO; *English Sail Cloth, No. 1, to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes. Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron; Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all Sizes; English and German Steel. Variety of Chimney Tiles. Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Borax, Seeds, &c for Distillers.*
Sold Wholesale and Retail.